THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1311.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

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FRIDAY	2	11	6	40	6	
SATURDAY	3	12	6	39	6	
SUNDAY	4	1	6	38	6	
MONDAY	5	2	6	37	6	
TUESDAY	6	3	6	35	6	
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A
FUNERAL ELOGIUM
ON
The DEATH of
DRAMATICUS,
Who departed this Life in January 1768.
Ætatis suæ—22.

BY A FRIEND of the DECEASED.

Carcandia semel via leti——nec vitari mortem posse, nec retardari. HORACE.

We must all tread the valleys of the dead——we can neither escape *death* nor retard it. TOWERS.

MOVED by the ancient and laudable practice that has prevailed in the world of paying a just tribute to the memory of deceased worthies; and sensible of its important uses to those who survive; I have undertaken to present my fellow-citizens with this funeral Elogium. I hope none will think the occasion or the subject trifling; if they do, I shall, by pointing out it's serious uses, endeavour to undeceive them.

As Dramaticus was a very eminent character that lately appeared among us, and may be strictly said, in the words of Pope *just to have look'd about him and to die*, it may be of importance to inquire into his education, life, character, and death, from whence I doubt not many very useful instructions may be drawn.

The title of this essay informs us that he died at 22, when our expectations were raised high concerning him; and if we turn an eye to the promising circumstances under which his character appeared, there are many who will bewail the untimely death of this astonishing youth, and weep over his urn.

I shall not take upon me to say where he was born, as for some reasons best known to himself, he kept this a profound secret, even from me his most intimate and bosom-friend; neither indeed is this a very interesting part of his history; for whether Great-Britain or America can claim the honour of his birth, will appear to be a circumstance of little weight,—it is certain that he was born *somewhere*, and that he did live for sometime, and die among us. But alas, how short was his stay! like a rose just blown, he has been cut down by an evening's chill, and all his blushing honours laid in the dust.

His education, life, character, and death, are what principally demand our attention.—And first, as to his education, life, and character; the young gentleman has often told me, that his mind received an early tincture of pleasure, in which his parents had indulged him with unbounded fondness—Fortune had thrown the means into their hands, and he being an only son, they denied him nothing in his infancy. He was taught dancing and music when very young; the one he said gave him a certain debonair and gracefulness of action, and contributed much in forming his character as a polite gentleman; —the other softened his nature, gave him a delicate sensibility, and made him susceptible of tender impressions. He has often told me in the confidence of friendship, that he looked upon these as accomplishments which did not break in upon his virtue, and I believe he told me the truth; because I can see nothing in either of them that is not consistent with the most perfect innocence, while they serve as an agreeable relaxation both to the body and mind.

Another early part of his education was acquired from the Theatre, which he told me he was extremely fond of from his childhood.—From the time he was ten years old, till he went to college, there was a Play-house in the city where he lived, which was open every season. He very frequently went to it, till he got a pretty taste for theatrical Entertainments, but while this was improving, he said he had little taste for his grammar—many times he was obliged to submit to the discipline of the rod, for preferring a Play-book to his task; however, with the aid of a sprightly genius, he was prepared for college at the age of fourteen.

The young gentleman's father finding his son's passion for pleasure rather too strong, thought it best to send him to some college in the country, that he might be more out of the way of temptation, and especially of the Play-house; for he was sensible at last that he had imprudently indulged his son too much in that, and began to be alarmed at the consequences. This plan therefore was pursued as to his future education, and he afterwards made a considerable progress in science, especially in history and the Belles Letters, which were his favourite studies—he had not patience to drudge thro' the mathematics, which he compared to a dry and barren desert; neither did he confine himself much to natural or moral philosophy, which required a closeness of application that he never could attain to: and as for the thorny paths of logic, he used to curse them, as so many clogs and fetters upon a bold and masterly genius. The languages he understood perfectly and was a good classical scholar—At eighteen he left college, and he had no sooner left the bosom of his *alma mater*, the seat of the muses, and got rid of the wholesome discipline of the academy, than he found himself a gentleman at large again, and had full range for his inclinations. He return'd to the city, where the scenes of his early pleasures open to his eye, and among the rest, the great Diana of his infant soul, *the Theatre*. Like a fountain whose natural streams had been long confined by art, his passion for pleasure breaking thro' the restraints that had been put upon it, makes its way thro' every opposition.—The Play-house is opened, and tho' the actors were but a very indifferent set, and some of them could scarcely read with propriety, yet he got a notion into his head, that all his former attainments were nothing, unless he could polish them with the manners, the action, and address of the Stage.—He was persuaded, that the knowledge of human nature could be acquired *there*, better than at college, or any where else, and therefore determined to go to the Play at least twice a week.

I had it from his own mouth that in the course of three years, what with gallanting the ladies to the Plays, and the growth of his own extravagant fondness for them, he spent near two hundred pounds extraordinary, and became so indolent and fond of his pleasures that he forgot almost every thing that he had learned at college, and substituted the finer arts of intrigue and gallantry in its stead—these he used to call knowledge of the world, and the refinements of taste; and when he saw a comedy presented, in which innocence was made the sport of abandoned villany, tho' at first it shock'd him, yet from long habit, he felt a secret pleasure in tracing the shifts and subtilties thro' which the intrigue was conducted, and could not help *smiling* at the success of it. His *reading* was principally confined to Plays, and he began to think at last, that there was nothing else worth reading.—This led him to inquire into the antiquity of the Stage, so that from the time of *Eschylus* down to the present day, there was not a dramatic writer whose name he had not at his finger's end, and with whose merits he was not perfectly acquainted; he used frequently, by a deduction of reasoning to persuade himself to believe that the polite arts depended almost wholly upon the Theatre; and at last he really was convinced that *Athens*, *Rome*, and *Great-Britain*, would all have continued in barbarism and ignorance, had it not been for the Stage. This he would prove by an argument no less conclusive than laconic, namely, "That in all these places, the polite arts were "more improved *after* than *before* the introduction "of the Theatre among them, and therefore such "improvements can be ascribed to nothing but the "Theatre."

When our new Play-house was lately opened in this city, Dramaticus, to use a law-phrase, was *in full life*; and as he had been long ruminating upon the subject of the Theatre and knew more about it than all the men in America besides, he threw his thoughts into a well-compacted system, which he published under the Mirror, number IV. in viz. Parker's Gazette. Needs this the incense of praise? No; let it speak for itself, I shall but fully its beauty by any encomiums that I can pass on it. Most of my readers have seen it and can judge for themselves.—He however intended it as a master piece, and had no more notion that it could be answered, than he had that he himself should have been a corpse in less than six weeks. This brings us to the melancholy scene of his death.—Let us next then inquire how the unhappy youth came to his end, and what were the interesting circumstances that attended it.

Soon after he had published his favourite scheme beforementioned, there happening to be some people who did not so well approve of it; he met with some attacks on that score—an unmerciful, cruel band of scribblers fall foul of him all at once.—I think their names were *Palæmon*, *Philopatrius*, *Philander* and honest *David De Speculo*—they all played different weapons too, and plied him so close, that the unfortunate young man was beat off his ground, retired in the utmost confusion, went home and died of *despair*.

A few hours before his death I had a serious conversation with him, (for people will be serious upon a death-bed) when he lamented the early prostitution of his time at the Theatre, and assigned it as the only cause of his death; for says he with the wisdom and sagacity of the great Doctor Pangloss, "If there had not been a Theatre where I lived, my "young and tender mind had never been ensnared "by it. If I had never been ensnared by it, I never should have gone to it; If I never had gone "to it I never should have seen a Play acted; if I "never had seen a Play acted, I never should have "searched into the antiquities of the Stage; and "if I had never made that search, I never could "have wrote the piece signed *Dramaticus*; and if "that piece had never been wrote, Philander and "the rest who have opposed me, never would have "answered it; and had they never answered it, I "had not yet died; therefore I do charge my death "to the Play-house."

Who shall I address as mourners upon this occasion? are there none that will hang their harps upon the willows, and cover themselves with sackcloth and ashes? In the first place I call upon you, ye *Tribe of Actors* to shut up your Play-house, at least for seven days, that you may mourn decently for the death of your great patron; and more espe-

dially as he died a martyr in your cauſe.—When the Play-houſe is opened again, let it be hung in black, and let an occaſional prologue be prepared as an introduction to the next Play, which ſhould conclude with a ſolemn dirge, ſuited to this melancholy event.—For tho' Dramaticus before he died diſcovered ſome marks of repentance, yet as he was then under the arreſt of death, we know not how far his mind may have been influenced by its *terrors*. But had his repentance been ſincere, which I am rather inclined to think it was, yet ſurely you cannot forget the ſingular favours of his paſt life which demand your gratitude forever.—Are there no others from whom I can expect a tear on this occaſion? Yes, I call on all thoſe who conſtantly attend the Play-houſe; and thoſe who are in heart friends to it; whether time has covered their venerable heads with ſilver locks; or whether it be the ſober matron, the gay young ſpark, or the ſoft eyed blooming virgin;—from you all I claim the generous tear, or heart-felt ſigh, as a tribute due to the memory of your departed friend.

New-York, 12th February, 1768.

Mr. HOLT,

Sir,—If the incloſed recommends itſelf to a Place in your Paper, ſhall be glad to ſee it in your next.

For the New-York Journal.

WE have advice from ſeveral parts of this province, that hoſpitality and good manners prevail every where. A moſt friendly intercourſe ſeems eſtabliſh'd in all parts between gentlemen of eſtates and their tenants, between the rich and the poor; every gentleman's table is now free and open to his friends, and he thinks it an honour to receive a viſit from the meaneſt freeholder, nay condeſcends to ſhake hands with the dirtieſt mechanic in the county.——If theſe are not proofs that we go beyond our anceſtors in politeneſs and good nature, I know not what can be; tho' ſome may look on this kind, polite, civil behaviour, in a contrary light, and think it rather a proof of our *degenerating* from the *virtues* of our anceſtors, than *excelling* them.

Mr. *Blunt*, is an honeſt man, and a pretty good ſcholar, but of ſo odd a way of thinking, that he affirmed that all this *hoſpitality* was *political craft*, and the generoſity, no better than downright *corruption*, and that it was done to *ſeduce*.——"Do you think, cryed he, that true *hoſpitality* and *good manners*, will ſhew themſelves but once in *ſeven years*? Are theſe the only times to be generous to *John a Noakes* and *Thomas Stiles*, for *nothing*? No, no, this treating and feaſting is errant *gut bribery*; and if my countrymen would conſider the many civilities that are paid them, they ought to confeſs an obligation for them, no more than a farmer ought to make a bow to the 'ſquire next morning, who made him drunk over night to overreach him in a bargain.——I would not make any invidious parallels, but I cannot help obſerving what ſort of hoſpitality and good manners the *Romans* could ſhew on particular occaſions. Among them there was no ſuch thing as coming at public employments, unleſs by *election* of the people: This made all the great men at *election time* very complaiſant; and let them be as ambitious as they would, they were obliged to careſs the loweſt artizan.—The *candidates*, called ſo from their being dreſs'd in white, went tho' the city to beg votes, attended by their friends and *dependants*, and certain perſons walked at the *candidates'* elbow, to whiſper the ſeveral names of the people, that he might pay his reſpects to them, beſides this, they kept ſeveral *open houſes*, and gave public *feaſts*, which had great influence: I remember a poetical deſcription which may give an idea of them."

"Would it not anger any true born *Roman*,
To ſee the giddy multitude together;
Never conſulting who 'tis beſt deſerves,
But who feaſts higheſt, to obtain their ſuffrage?
It is not many years ſince too great men
In *Rome* ſtood equal *Candidates* together
For high command; in ev'ry houſe was riot;
To-day, the drunken rabble reel to one;
To-morrow they were mad again, for th'other,
Changing their voices with their entertainment;
And none could gueſs on whom the choice would ſettle
Till at the laſt a ſtratagem was thought of—;
A mighty veſſel of *Falernian* wine,
Was brought into the *forum*, crown'd with wreaths
Of Ivy, ſacred to the jolly God.
The monſter people roar'd aloud for joy;
When ſtraight the *candidate* himſelf appears
In pomp, to grace the preſent that he made them;
The fools all gap'd, then when a while he had
With a ſmooth tale tickled their aſſes ears,
At both ends tapp'd his butt and got the conſulſhip."

"Such, on *particular occaſions*, was the *generoſity*, and *complaiſance* of the *Romans*; But I muſt obſerve, it was when the *Romans* had far degenerated from the rough virtues of their anceſtors, and that after they became ſo very *complaiſant* and *generous*, they did not long maintain their *greatneſs*, or their *liberties*."

I believe the reflections of [illegible] Blunt may be ſomewhat juſt, yet I cannot bear any parallel to be made between *ſuch a ſtate* of *Rome*, and the *preſent ſtate of this Province*; I hope all the hoſpitality and good breeding, which the gentry are now ſhewing, take their riſe from more honeſt motives, and the ſtrong profeſſions they now make of their *love* to their *country*, are not merely temporary promiſes, but flow from a *ſincere heart*, *ſound head*, and *virtuous principles*. But if I am *deceiv'd*, and theſe are not the motives on which all *Americans* at preſent act, I am ſure they are ſuch *principles* as all *Americans* ought, at all times to follow.

CLEOMENES.

New-York, February 15, 1768.

New-York, Feb. 8th 1768.

Mr. HOLT,

THE importance of chooſing men of abilities, integrity, firmneſs and patriotiſm, to ſerve as the repreſentatives of the inhabitants of this province in the next General Aſſembly, has been already with ſufficient propriety inſiſted upon by the author of the *Mirror* and others; tho' at this critical juncture it cannot be too often, or earneſtly urg'd upon thoſe who are to act as electors. But there are certain circumſtances attending our common method of elections, which greatly tend to diſappoint this good deſign, and introduce ignorant, partial, weak, and ſelfiſh perſons into that houſe which is deſign'd to ſtand as the grand bulwark of the liberties of the people: I mean the method of ſoliciting and collecting, and in conſequence of that, the motives which influenced the electors in giving their votes. In the uſual way of ſoliciting votes, the candidates, in order to obtain a plurality of voices, by forc'd civilities, high treats and fair promiſes, often cajole the freeholders and freemen, into a declaration in their favour contrary to their more deliberate ſentiments; ſo that in event, not men of the moſt approv'd public ſpirit are choſen, but thoſe who promiſe faireſt; not men of the greateſt reſolution and ſteadineſs, but of the moſt obliging temporary complaiſance to their humours; not men of the greateſt honeſty, but ſuch as can ſmile, bow, ſqueeze hands, and wheedle beſt; not ſuch as are moſt eminently poſſeſs'd of the grand qualifications requiſite in repreſentatives, but ſuch as are poſſeſs'd of the greateſt ſhare of caſh, to furniſh out an entertainment: or in one word, perſons are choſen repreſentatives, not becauſe they are *Patriots*, but *Boaſters*, not becauſe they are *Champions for Liberty*, but *ſupple Temporizers*, not becauſe they are *honeſt men*, but *flatterers*, and not becauſe they are *ſkilful tradeſmen*, but *rich men*. Or if this ſhould not be the caſe, and the electors ſhould not be ſo unwiſe as to *ſell their birth-right* in this manner, *for a meſs of pottage*; yet, as in our method of collecting vote's, every man's ſuffrage is publicly known, their choice will not be ſo free as it ought to be, and many will be loath from ſelfiſh principles, to vote to the diſadvantage of a man with whom they have conſiderable connections, and whoſe diſpleaſure, for this, or other reaſons they are afraid of. Since theſe things then have a great tendency to hinder the freedom of elections, and the choice of men properly qualified to act as repreſentatives; may I be indulg'd the liberty of propoſing that no Gentleman whatever, ſhould take any other method of ſoliciting votes, than barely informing the conſtituents that he propoſes to offer himſelf as a Candidate, and that the votes ſhould be collected by *ballot*. In this way, every Candidate, I think, (unleſs he conſiders his own honour, &c. as an object of greater importance than the public good) will have every advantage he can reaſonably deſire, and the electors be under no fear of offending individuals, and no temptations to give their voices contrary to their better judgments. Notwithſtanding our method of elections has been ſo long as ſome thouſands of years in uſe, (at leaſt in ſome parts of the world) I cannot conſider its exiſtence at this day as a proof of its utility, as it is ſo fairly imputable to the depravity of human nature, and that diſpoſition which degenerate man has to decoy, enſnare, and ever-reach his neighbour, and therefore I humbly conceive it ought, as a vicious cuſtom, to be laid aſide. There have been I doubt not, many candidates of the moſt inviolable patriotiſm, and the ſtricteſt honour and integrity of heart, who, from good principles, in compliance with common cuſtom, have ſo much deſcended from the dignity of their characters, as to ſolicit votes in the low manner I am now writing againſt; but I am ſure there is no Candidate of good ſenſe and delicacy, but muſt in his hours of ſerious reflection bluſh at the low artifices of coaxing, wheedling, treating, &c. which he has us'd in order to obtain the ſuffrages of the electors. And as a ſeat in the General Aſſembly in this manner obtain'd, is no real honour to the Repreſentative choſen, ſo the method in which he ſolicited it, implies but a bad compliment, nay it contains a groſs affront, to the Freeholders and Freemen, as it ſuppoſes them weak and ſilly enough to chooſe a man on the account of certain temporary appendages to his character, which if conſtant would be far from qualifying him for a ſeat in the houſe; beſides that, it is ungenerous to reduce any honeſt, ſenſible, thinking man, to the diſagreeable alternative of either wronging his own conſcience or diſobliging a Gentleman he would not be willing to offend. And yet, on the other hand, if after all, men will be ſo ſilly as to barter ſo important a thing as a vote for a trifle,—truſt their liberty, their property, their *all*, in the hands of an improper perſon, and afterwards wiſh to reſume the power they had delegated, they muſt blame their own folly in making an abſurd choice upon ſo abſurd principles.

Since then ſuch inconveniencies attend our common mode of elections, I muſt beg leave to inſiſt upon it, that this *at leaſt* is neceſſary, viz. That either the candidates do not ſolicit votes,—or elſe that the votes be collected in ſuch a manner, that, no candidate knowing who votes *for* or *againſt* him, the electors may be under no temptation to make an abſurd choice: tho' to ſpeak the truth, I don't believe any election can be fair, without a reformation in both articles.

Cuſtom, I know has a prodigious influence on the conduct of mankind, (tho' I'm ſure it ought not with regard to things ſo evidently wrong, as thoſe I have ventured to condemn on the preſent occaſion) and therefore I fear what I have ſaid will be but little regarded; but if ſo, while I ſhall certainly lament the unhappy prejudices of my native province, I ſhall have at leaſt the conſcious ſatisfaction of having ſincerely aim'd at her advantage, by endeavouring to remove them, as becomes

PHILAUTEXOUSIUS.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have the pleaſure of finding reaſon to hope ſeveral of the Candidates for this city will, at leaſt, be modeſt and moderate in, if not intirely neglect, ſoliciting votes.

Yeſterday arrived the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Bunſter, in eight Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the London Papers to the 12th of December; but have only Time and Room for the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, December 8.

THE citizens of Geneva ſeem not to depart in the leaſt from the firmneſs which they have hitherto maintained. In a paper lately ſigned by them, they perſiſt in all their claims and demands, reſolving to be buried under the ruins of their country, rather than ſubmit to conditions which they think repugnant to the ſpirit of their conſtitutional laws.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Nov. 16.

"The troubles of Poland increaſe daily. A Nobleman of this kingdom having delivered himſelf with too much warmth in the Diet againſt the Diſſidents, he was obliged to fly in order to eſcape the violence of the Ruſſians. Prince Repnin, general in chief, and ambaſſador from the Empreſs, diſpatched immediately three thouſand men to live at diſcretion on the ſaid Nobleman's eſtates, whoſe lady thereon armed his veſſals to the number of two thouſand, and at their head offered battle to the Ruſſians. The officer who commanded the latter, ſent for freſh orders to Prince Repnin, who commanded him to retire, as not likely to acquire any honour by fighting againſt ſuch a heroine. It is added, that this example of firmneſs and courage on the part of the Poliſh lady has produced a very great effect over the minds of all, and conſiderably animated the party who oppoſe the Diſſidents."—[A ſtory probably invented by the Papiſts with that very intent.]

Dec. 10. *On Monday a meſſenger arrived in town from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who, it is ſaid, brought the ſeptennial bill, which lately paſſed both houſes of parliament in that Kingdom, for his Majeſty's approbation.*

A letter from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 17, ſays, "It is well known, that the Peaſants throughout this kingdom are ſlaves, ſubject in almoſt every reſpect to the proprietors of manor-lands; but the King propoſed, on his firſt aſcending the throne, to deliver them from a ſervitude ſo contrary to humanity and natural liberty: In conſequence of which, his Majeſty hath appointed a commiſſion, charged to deliberate on the moſt proper expedients for attaining that end. In the mean time, the privilege which the officers of the militia in Norway had of employing thoſe who were inliſted therein, in all ſorts of ſervices and vaſſalages, hath been annulled by an ordinance of the directory of war, of the 26th ult."

We hear from Edinburgh, that Lord Clive is about to purchaſe a large eſtate in the ſouth of Scotland.

On the 10th of laſt month, the brigantine Friendſhip, of Philadelphia, George Gilbert, maſter, bound to Briſtol, laden with pig-iron, lumber, rum, deer-ſkins, turpentine, &c. was ſtranded on the Sands near Whiteford-Burrows, in the port of Swanſea in Glamorganſhire.

Complaints, it is ſaid, have been tranſmitted from N. America, that it is the common practice of commanders of men of war on that ſtation to give their ſailors leave to go trading voyages for three, four, and even ſix months, which frequently oblige them to man their ſhips, on any emergency, by making uſe of the arbitrary method of preſſing, to the great prejudice of trade in the colonies.

Letters from Warſaw of the 20th ult. ſay, "Prince de Repnin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, hath aſſured the magiſtrates, that the Biſhops of Cracow and Kiow, and the other Noblemen lately arrived here and carried out of the Kingdom, are not detained in priſon, but only guarded by a Ruſſian officer; and that in other reſpects they are treated with all the reſpect due to their rank."

They write from Madrid, that a partition treaty has been propoſed, and, ſome ſay, agreed on, for dividing the province of Paraguay, in South-America, between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal.

They write from Leghorn, that a Malteſe Galley had taken a Turkiſh veſſel in the Adriatick, with a conſiderable treaſure on board for the Grand Signor, amounting to fifty thouſand chequins of gold, and twenty pieces of braſs ordnance.

Dec. 12. *They write from Warſaw, that at the firſt meeting of the deputies appointed by the extraordinary Dyet, the Prince de Repnin propoſed that invitations ſhould be immediately ſent to the Engliſh, Daniſh, and Swediſh Miniſters to aſſiſt at theſe conferences; but the Poliſh commiſſaries declared they had no ſuch inſtructions, whereupon the Prince de Repnin anſwered that he would take that ſtep upon himſelf, and then the ſitting was adjourned to the next day. In the mean time the Prince-Primate waited in perſon on the Miniſters abovementioned to invite them to aſſiſt at the deliberations of the commiſſion, which were to be held three days in the week.*

The young Prince was baptized the 30th of November, and named *Edward*. The Duke of Grafton, Lord North, George Onslow, Pryse Campbell, and Charles Jinkenson, Esqrs. were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer. There was the greatest Appearance of Bribery and Corruption for the ensuing Election that ever was known;—and there were almost as great Riots in some Parts, as among the Americans, when their Rights were *openly* invaded.

Dublin, Dec. 1. *We hear that a bill hath passed the House of Commons, to lay a tax of four shillings in the pound upon all pensions, places, and employments, civil and military, upon all people who do not reside in this kingdom, and shall be absent for a limited time.*

NEW-YORK, February 18.

On Wednesday the 10th, Writs were issued for the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly for this Province, returnable the 22d of March next; and on Thursday the same were forwarded to the respective Counties by Expresses.—The Day of Election for this City, is Monday the 7th of March.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated London, Oct. 30.

"It is believed here that all Matters will go on well in America, but I can't for my Life believe it, since it seems that the Revenues lately established under the Inspection of Commissioners, are to be applied to make Governors and Civil Officers independent of the People, tho' they are totally dependent upon Prerogative. If it made Civil Officers, or at least some of the principal Judges, thoroughly independent of King and People, there would be somewhat rational in the Scheme, but the other is a most ruinous and injurious Method.

If your Legislature ceases, they will I dare say, after a few Years, be obliged to restore what they so shamefully took away, as they did to Jamaica.

I fear little will be done for America the next Session, for the Commons will not be settled till late in the Season."

We find by the English Papers, that Provisions still continued at an exorbitant Price, Manufactories seemed every where in a State of Decay, and the Poor in the greatest Distress,——Nor was it likely that the Parliament could be able to apply any adequate Remedy, without an entire Change in the late System of Politics.

[*Several Pieces, (particularly* some Remarks on the Queries in Mr. Parker's last Paper) *Articles of News, and Advertisements, prepared for this Paper and omitted for want of Room, will be published in a Supplement—This Week.*]

ARRIVALS AT

Deal, Layton, Taylor, from Quebec.
Falmouth, Little Carpenter, Maitland, South-Carolina.
Deal, Trial, Budden, Philadelphia.
Dover, Hope, Davis, New-York.
Deal, George, Jordain, Maryland.
——— Lydia, Scott, Boston.
Bristol, Ellin, Clark, New-York.
Dover, Hannah, Jarvis, Boston.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Tillet, from London. Brown, Londonderry. Hunter, Greenock. Sinnott, Dublin. Offatt, and Lawrence, Hispaniola. Wynne, Amsterdam. Jones, Rhode-Island.

Outwards.—T. D. St. Croix, for Rhode-Island. Lawrence, Newry. Cochran, Glasgow. Miller, Londonderry. Albouy, Monto Christo. Watt, Belfast and Campbell-Town. Horwood Poole. Hockey, Newfoundland. Sinnott, Dublin. Offatt, Pensacola.

Cleared.—Ball, to Honduras. Alexander, Montserratt. Brynan, Grenadoes. Row, & Caldwell, Newry. Coupar, Falmouth

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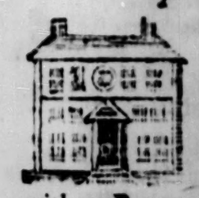
Just imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, from London, and to be sold in Hanover-Square, by

Richard Bancker,

A Large Assortment of Cambricks and Lawns, Irish Linens, Clouting Diapers, Flanders Bed Ticks, Russia Sheetings, Checks, and many other Articles, as usual. 11 14

TO BE LET,



THE Corner House back of the City-Hall, now in the Possession of William Horsfield, being two Stories high, and three Rooms and a Bed Room on each Floor; Cellar and Cellar Kitchen, Chair House, with a Pump and Cistern in the Yard; all very convenient.——For further Particulars inquire of

11 14 EVERT BYVANCK.

New Blasing-Star, 4th February, 1768.

To the IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

WHEREAS it has been maliciously reported, that John Thomson, Stage-Waggoner, was the sole Cause of the unhappy Misfortune which happened on the 28th last,—we who were at that Time in the Boat, and had come with Mr. Thomson from Princeton, cannot refrain from clearing an innocent, suffering Man, from that false Imputation under which he at present labours: We do candidly own, that he proffered staying at Woodbridge, but we not willingly consenting to that Proposal, set off; when we came to the Ferry, the Night appeared very agreeable, and we all with one Consent got into the Boat, when about the Middle of the River, a Storm came on, which drove us on a desert Island, where we staid till next Morning, when Mr. Mersereau came to our Assistance.

JOHN KIDD,
11 14 ROBERT FRENCH.

WHEREAS Margaret, Wife of the Subscriber, has misbehaved so as to forfeit her Title to my Regard, and in my Absence has removed my Goods from my House, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to entertain or trust her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting, since the 10th of February 1768.

PETER WALKER,
11 14 Rope-Maker, in New-York.

GARRAT NOEL,

BOOKSELLER;

Has this Day imported, a large Assortment of choice Books, by the Arrival of the Minerva, Captain Tillet, amongst which are,

IN THE LAW.

HAWKINS's *Pleas*,
Baron Gilbert's Uses and Trusts,
Jacob's Law Dictionary,
Wood's Institutes,
Jacob's Law Grammar,
Raymond's Reports,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Doctor and Student,
Young Clerke's Magazine,
Observations on the Statutes,
Burrows's Reports,
Blackstone's Commentaries,
Bacon's 5th V. of the Abridgement
Crown Circuit Companion,
Dalrimple on Feudal Property,
Every Man his own Lawyer,
Laws of Bills of Exchange, &c.
Laws of Masters and Servants,
The Complete Sheriff,
The Coroner's Guide,

PHYSICK, &c.

Macbride's Essays,
Whytt on Nervous Disorders,
Practice of the London Hospitals,
Chiselden's Anatomy,
Brooke's Practice and Introduction,
Schomberg on the Dry Belly Ache,
Smith on Blood-letting,
Doct. Pott on the Fistule,
Ditto, Hydrocele,
Ditto, Ruptures, with little Rupture,
Ditto, The Eye.

LIKEWISE,

French Bibles, Testaments, and Grammars,
The Rule of Life,
Human Prudence,
Newton on Prophesy,
Mayhew's Sermons for young Men,
Fordyce's Sermons for young Women,
Burkitt on the New Testament,
Bishop Beveridge's Works.

The different Magazines and Reviews as usual; and all Sorts of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and other Books of Devotion.

ALSO; *The Advertiser gives Notice, that he has for Sale, the following late American Publications:*

The History of New-Jersey, by the Hon. Samuel Smith, Esq;
The History of New-York, by the Hon. William Smith, jun. Esq;
The Hon. Mr. Hutchinson's History of the Massachusetts.
The Reverend Mr. Jonathan Edwards's Life and Sermons, and Dissertations.
The Rev. Mr. Parsons's Ingenious Defence of Infant Baptism, against the Insults of the Anabaptists.
Doctor Chandlers Appeal to the Publick.

The Advertiser, would likewise inform the Gentlemen of the Law, that Bacon's Abridgement complete in five Volumes Folio; The Attorney's Practice of the King's-Bench; the Attorney's Pocket Book, and sundry others now re-printing, are expected to arrive in the first Spring Vessels: Also, the third and fourth Vols. of the Fool of Quality; whose Merits are thought, will exceed those of the former. 11 14

Ready Money for clean Rags,

May be had of JOHN KEATING, between Burling's-Slip and the Fly-Market, in Queen-Street.

☞ All those that really have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are desired to consider seriously, the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it by so small a Matter, as saving only the Linen Rags, especially the fine ones, that would be otherwise useless. This saving is recommended not so much for the Value of the Money that any one may immediately receive for the Rags, which can be but a Trifle at first, as for the Benefit the Public will receive, if the Manufactory is properly encouraged, so as to supply us without importing Paper from Abroad, for which—besides the Money for the first Cost, the Province must be further drain'd to pay a most arbitrary and oppressive Duty thereon, which when the Money is once paid, is entirely lost to us, and returns no more forever. But if paid for Work done among ourselves, it is in a State of a continual Circulation, and will pass thro' our own Hands again and again; and the Duty at least, is a clear Saving in the Cost.

The Saving of Rags requires very little Time or Trouble, nothing more is necessary than a Habit of Care and Attention to preserve instead of throwing them away, when they become otherwise useless. A Paper or Linen Bag for that Purpose should be hung up in some certain Place in every House, and a little Care and Patience would soon, almost insensibly, produce a Habit of Saving, that would have the desired Effect, and supply us with Paper at home sufficient for our own Use, without Money, whereas now we are obliged to send Money abroad, not only to pay for Paper at a high Price, but an oppressive Duty upon it into the Bargain.

To be sold, at public Sale, at Vendue,

the 20th Day of April 1768, or at private Sale any Time before;

A Convenient House and Lot of Ground, situate, lying and being in Newark, and very convenient for a Gentleman or Tradesman:—For further Particulars inquire of Mr. William Camp, in Newark, or of Henry Sickels, in New-York, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. 11 14

To be sold, at private Sale,

By the Subscriber, on the Premises, at Hackinsack,

A Small convenient Farm or Lot, lying on a very public Road from the back Country, Ringwood and Sterling Iron Works, &c. and on Hackinsack River, being the first Landing convenient to that Road, and very suitable for a Merchant or Trader, It adjoins to the River, and is dock'd off 300 Feet, and has upon it the following Improvements, Buildings and Conveniencies, viz.

A very good Orchard and Garden, a good Dwelling-House, with a large Passage and two Rooms on a Floor, five of the Rooms with Fire-Places, and all completely finished, the Chimney Pieces tiled, &c. A good Kitchen, 28 Feet by 18, adjoining to one End of the back Part; a Stone Smoke-House, a small Store-House, near the Dwelling-House, with a Chimney; a fine Cidar Barn, an excellent Spring with a Pump, near the Kitchen, and a large Store-House, three Stories high, on the Dock. The Dwelling-House is very pleasantly situated, fronting the River on one Side, and on the other having a View of three large Roads to the Distance of near a Mile on each. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply at the Place to SAMUEL BENSON LEYDEKER.

Just Imported in the Minerva, Captain Thomas Tillet, and to be sold at the House of

ERASMUS WILLIAMS,

In Broad-Street, near the Exchange, and nearly opposite to General GAGE's;

A Very large assortment of European and India goods, suitable for the spring and summer trade, as follows, viz. A great variety of purples, and fancy callicoes and cottons, chintzes, and plated furniture cotton of all prices, Tea, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen check; Saxon blue, green, yellow, scarlet and crimson furniture checks, blue and white striped Hollands and cottons, long lawns, from £. 7, to £. 12 per piece, dyed pillows, fustains and jeans, corded and figured dimities, cotton counterpains; silk 3-4 damasets's, check and coloured handkerchief. A very large assortment of Irish linens, forted in trunks, from 2s. per yard to 11s. 6d. per yard; yard-wide, 3-4 and 7-8 Indian dimities, moreas humhums, long cloths, cassaes, jacknots, alliballies, mulmulls, flowered tanjebs, cambrick, from 40s. to 80s. per piece, minionets, figured, striped, sprigged, plain, blue and green thread lawns; lawn aprons, figured, broad damask and diaper table cloths, and fringed ditto, napkins, &c. clouting diapers; narrow, plain, and Russia huckabacks, 7-8 garlix, 3-4 dowlases, from 40s. to 78s. Russia diaper, gulex Holland, quadruple Selisia's, oznaburg. Excellent fine hyson tea, and a few casks of Smyrna raisins.

N. B. The whole of the above goods have been bought in London, by a competent judge, and paid for in cash, consequently are shipped on the best terms, and will be sold extremely low, for cash, or very short credit, to safe hands.—Any merchant, store, or shop-keeper, inclining to purchase the whole or any large quantity, either in the package, or when open'd, will be treated with upon a very low advance, from the original invoice, by applying as above directed. 12

Just imported in the Minerva, Captain Tillet, from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

At Mr. John Ide Myer's, at the lower End of Little Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. John Abeel's Flour Store, and near the Counties-Market, viz.

BLACK and white flowered, and plain sattin, spotted do. figured sarsanet, striped lutestring, Shire muslin, strip'd and colour'd gauze, quality, and shoe binding; superfine worsted shades, bed-side carpetting, flanels; Hose's shoes, neat London made boots, flowered and plain wine glasses, enamel'd half pint wine and water glasses, tumblers; cotton, thread and worsted hose, neat steel snuffers and stands, sugar nippers, nail ditto, corkscrews, penknives, lancets, scissars, nut-crackers, very neat gentlemen and ladies steel watch chains, one handsome double bellied plated tea kitchen and stand; two good silver watches, one set of image china, and tea board for do. gilt paper, and plain ditto, prints of New-market, chaise match, and other designs; books of architecture, perpetual instruments for shewing the sun's declination, one case of surgeon's instruments, &c. &c.

N. B. One extraordinary Fire-engine, superior to any ever sent into these parts, and one smaller ditto; the large engine will discharge upwards of 200 gallons of water per minute. 11

City of NEW-YORK, *February* 21, 1768.

To the Gentlemen Freeholders, and Freemen of the said City and County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me as a Native of this Province, and an old Servant of the City, to request your Votes and Interest at the ensuing General Election for Assembly Men; should I have the Honour to be elected One, for this City and County, I will discharge the high Trust reposed in me, as becomes a truly just and honest Man, wherein must naturally be included a faithful Subject to the Crown, and a zealous Asserter of the *Liberty of the People*.

I am, Gentlemen,
With profound Respect,
Your obedient, and
Very humble Servant,
AMOS DODGE.

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, this Evening, being the 18th of Feb. 1768, will be presented, a COMEDY, call'd, The

Recruiting Officer.

Captain *Plume*, *by Mr. HALLAM*,
Captain *Brazen*, *by Mr. HENRY*,
Justice *Ballance*, *by Mr. MORRIS*,
Serjeant *Kite*, *by Mr. DOUGLASS*,
Worthy, *by Mr. WOOLLS*,
Bullock, *by Mr. WALL*,
RECRUITS, *by Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Roworth, &c. &c.*
Melinda, *by Miss STORER*,
Rose, *by Miss WAINWRIGHT*,
Lucy, *by Mrs. HARMAN*,
Sylvia, *by Miss CHEER*.
SINGING, *by Mr. WOOLLS*.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd, The

CITIZEN.

The CITIZEN, *by Mr. WALL*,
Young *Wilding*, *by Mr. HENRY*,
Old *Philpot*, *by Mr. DOUGLASS*,
Sir *Jasper*, *by Mr. TOMLINSON*,
Beaufort, *by Mr. WOOLLS*,
Quildrive, *by Mr. MALONE*,
Dapper, *by Mr. GREVILLE*,
Corinna, *by Mrs. TOMLINSON*,
MARIA, *by Miss WAINWRIGHT*.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. *Vivant Rex & Regina.*

No Person on any Pretence whatsoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

☞ TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINE's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lansdown, at Mr. Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. *Broadbelt*, at the Stage Door.—Ladies will please to send their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 5s. GALLERY, 3s.

POETS CORNER.

New-York, February 8, 1768.

Mr. HOLT,

SIR,

If you judge the following lines worthy a place in your paper, your inserting them will encourage a young Poet to offer you more of his productions, and will greatly oblige a customer and friend. Sp——m.

THOU Sun at whose approach all nature smiles,
And birds, melodious warbling thro' the grove,
Thy first advance, thy dawning glories hale.
First son of grey-ey'd morn, bright Lucifer,
Thy herald he proceeds, and points thy way;
The doty-finger'd morn, Aurora tird,
Fisst op'n the portals of the east, and strews
Thy flaming paths, with rubies, and with gold.
August in majesty refulgent, thou,
From thy pavilion streaming o'er with light,
Bright rid, and from the deep emerg'd most shine
With radiance flaming all it's surface o'er;
The spacious bosom of the expanded deep,
Reflects thy darted beams ten thousand ways,
In every splendor to each dazzl'd eye.
Now mountless up the lofty dome of heav'n,
Within full future thou dimuest sight,
To rolling worlds amid the starry spheres,
In greatness far superior to them all.
Thence from thy hight meridial thou dart'st
Down, thro' unmeasur'd space, unnumber'd beams,
Of lucid rous and refractive rays,
To light this dark and sublunary ball.
Great as thou art; in thy collective might,
Stupendous as thy magnitude appears,
Oh! how much greater is that Being, GOD!
Who form'd thee with his breath, and set thee there,
At whose command thou wast from nothing made?
He,—who boundless in himself, creative pow'r,
The highest Heav'ns themselves cannot contain,
Forms and sustains, and fills immensity!
"Before him then, who far beyond the skies,
"Looks condescending down beneath, and sees,
"The summit of creation in a vale;"
Before that God, what art thou then, O, Sun!
Among his other works, but as a point,
An almost nothing, meer diminutive?
Bright as thou art in thy resplendant rays
Of heat, imparting life, dessusing light!
Bright as thy glory's vast expanded blaze,
Streams ignipotent down the azure sky;—
Oh! how much brighter shines his glory then,
Who breath'd thee into light, gave thee to shine,
And fix thy lofty habitation high,
When in his majesty he looks on thee,
Thy lustre fades, and thou canst shine no more:
Amid the radiance flashing from his throne,
Thyself art night, and all thy light is darkness.——
Then let thy beams to do him honour shine,
With doubl'd light in the bright vaults of Heav'n;
Oh! magnify the great I AM, who is,
Glory immense, increate, infinite!
And let thy rising and thy setting rays,
At early dawn of day, or dewy eve,
Point out his works to his lov'd creature man:
Oh! in your shining sphere, shew forth his name,
And as you roll sublimely,——give him praise. A. By.

To the PRINTER.

AS in these Times of general Difficulty and Distress, it is the Duty of each Individual to contribute his Mite to the Public Service; and as the Want of a circulating Medium among us is a general Complaint, and several Schemes have been proposed to remedy the Evil, but none that I know of yet fully concluded upon; I desire you will in your next Paper insert the following.

Scheme to help the City in this Time of Distress.

LET the Corporation have 100,000 Pounds in Notes of Hand, issued on the Credit of the Corporation from 5s. to 10l. and let the same out at interest for 20 Years, at 5 per Cent. the Person who hires an 100 l. to pay the first year 5 Pounds Principal in Notes of the same, and 5 Pounds interest in Specie, and the second Year 5 l. Principal in Notes and £. 4—15—0 Interest in Specie, and so in Proportion for the whole Time, when the Notes will be all sunk, and the Interest in Specie will be £. 52500-0-0. Tho' it is supposed the whole will not be let out to Loan in one Year, yet if the Specie paid for Interest should be again let out to be paid in Specie, at 4 per Cent. or at 3 and a half per Cent. yearly, it will no Doubt make up the Deficiency so as to leave in the Corporation's Hands at the Expiration of the Term, not less than 50 000 l. in Specie, which will be a noble Fund to help out with the heavy Expence the Corporation is yearly obliged to stand under, and a Part of it may be used to encourage the Poor in manufacturing, &c. Quere, Is it not a Pity in this distressing Time, that the Corporation should not embrace the Opportunity of doing something of this Nature, rather then by omitting it, to leave the Advantage to a Number of able Gentlemen who would vastly enrich themselves by the Undertaking, which it is said they intend to execute?

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN, of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE General Assembly of this Colony being now dissolved, and the Election for a new One approaching, I take the Liberty of offering myself as a Candidate for the important Trust of one of your Representatives; and at the same Time, that I request the Favour of your Votes and Interests; I beg Leave to assure you, that, should you think fit to elect me, it will not only be my Duty, but stedfast Inclination to exert the utmost of my Abilities in your Service;—an Opportunity of doing which, I should ever esteem as a very singular Happiness.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,
JAMES JAUNCEY.

Treasury-Office, City of New-York, *Feb.* 8, 1768.

Mr. HOLT,

YOU are desired to insert, and continue for six Weeks, in your News-Paper, the following Extracts from the Duty-Act, and the Votes and Proceedings of the General-Assembly; THAT IS TO SAY,

The XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX SECTIONS of an Act, entitled, *An Act for granting to His Majesty the several Duties and Impositions on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into this Colony, therein mentioned.*

§ XXVII. *And be it Enacted by the same Authority*, That if any Merchant, Factor, or other Person, shall land or put on Shore, any of the before mentioned dutiable Goods, before he or they have duly entered the same with the Treasurer, and paid, or secured the Payment of the Duty thereof, to him, according to this Act; all such dutiable Goods, so landed or put on Shore, (except Slaves attending on their Masters and Mistresses,) shall be forfeited, recovered, applied, and divided in the Manner before mentioned.

§ XXVIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That after Report and Entry is made, in the Manner before mentioned, of any Ship or other Vessel, coming to trade or unload in this Colony; every Merchant, Factor, or other Person having dutiable Goods on board such Vessel, or some other Person in his or their behalf, shall make particular Entry of such Goods to the Treasurer, and at the same Time, pay unto him the Duties thereof, if the same do not exceed the Sum of *Ten Pounds*; and if such Duties exceed the said Sum, he, she, or they, so entering or owning such Goods, shall well and sufficiently secure the Payment thereof, *within Three Months* after the Date of the Entry of such Goods, by *Bond or Bill, at the Discretion of the said Treasurer*; who is thereupon to give gratis to the Person so paying, or so securing the Payment of such Duties, a Certificate to the Land and Tide Waiter, for the Time being, that Duties are paid, or secured to be paid, according to this Act, for the Goods to be mentioned in such Certificate; and thereupon such Goods shall and may be landed and housed, without any Manner of Hindrance or Obstruction.

§ XXIX. *And be it also Enacted by the same Authority*, That for the Recovery of such of the Duties imposed by this Act, as shall not be paid *within Three Months* after the Entry thereof, the said Treasurer shall be, and hereby is fully authorized and impowered, to cause Process to be issued against all and every Person and Persons, who shall stand indebted for Duties *longer* than the Three Months allowed for the Payment thereof.

§ XXX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if the said Treasurer shall not cause Process to be made, for any Duties to arise by Virtue of this Act, *at the End of the Three Months* hereby limited for the Payment thereof; such Duties, and the Arrears thereof, as he shall so omit to sue for, shall be deemed as Assets in his Hands, and he shall, in such Case, be answerable for the same accordingly.

EXTRACT *from the* VOTES *and* PROCEEDINGS, *of the* General-Assembly, *of the Colony of* New-York.

Die Lunæ, 9 ho. A. M. the 1st February, 1768.

A Motion was made by Captain *Seaman*, in the Words following, *viz.*

Mr. Speaker,

WHEREAS it appears from the State of the Treasurers Accounts, that many Inconveniencies have arisen, and Losses are likely to arise, by Reason of the Duties not being punctually paid into the Treasury, *in the Manner the Law directs*: I move that *Abraham Lott*, Esq; the present Treasurer, may be ordered to give public Notice in the New-York News-Papers, that all Persons whatsoever, liable to pay Duties, shall and will be sued without Distinction, unless they punctually pay the same *in the Manner required by Law.*

Ordered, That *Abraham Lott*, Esq; Treasurer of this Colony, do give public Notice in the New-York News-Papers, that, for the future, all Persons liable to pay Duties, shall and will be sued without Distinction, unless they *duly* pay the same *in the Manner required by Law.*

Agreeable to the Order of the Honourable House, I have caused the foregoing Extract from their Votes, to be published; and that no Person whatsoever, whom it concerns, may pretend Ignorance of what the Law relating to the Payment of Duties requires, I have thought it expedient to publish such Clauses thereof as particularly relate thereto.

These Clauses, and the Order of the Honourable House, are too plain and intelligible to render any Explication of them necessary; I shall therefore only add, that I am resolved punctually to follow the Steps required by them; but hope to be prevented in this Part of my Duty, by the Duties being paid into the Treasury, pursuant to the Directions of the before recited Law.

ABRAHAM LOTT, *Treasurer.*

WHEREAS by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Suffolk County, at the Suit of Joseph Browster, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of Daniel Jones; I have seized the good Sloop Seaflower, burthen Thirty-seven Tun, new, well built, and well found, floats very fit for carrying Wood out of shoal Harbours; and also some Houshold Furniture, to be sold at Stony-Brook, in Brookhaven, on Monday the 14th Day of March, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, by

GEORGE MURSON, Sheriff.

Suffolk-County, February 4, 1768. 10 11

WHEREAS Jacob Serring, of the Township of Oysterbay, in Queen's-County, Farmer, has made an Assignment of his personal Estate to us the Subscribers, in Trust, for the Benefit of his Creditors: We do hereby desire all Persons that are any Ways indebted to him speedily to discharge the same to prevent Trouble; and all those that have any Demands against him, whose Debts were contracted before the Date of said Assignment, are desired to send in their Accounts properly attested, to us, who will settle the same.

JOHN WILLIAMS, } Assignees.
JAMES TOWNSEND. }

10 13

RED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 29th day of March next, by auction or public vendue on the premises:

A Certain tract of land, situate on the east bank of Hudson's-river, in the precinct of Poughkeepsie, and within 7 miles of the town, formerly the estate of Isaac Romyn; containing one hundred and sixty-two acres of very rich fertile arable pasture meadow and wood-land, on which there is a good dwelling house built of stone and lime; a large barn, an orchard, and a good landing for the largest Albany sloop within a very small distance of the house; as also the late dwelling house of Captain Henry Arnold, deceased, situate in the town of Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, within half a mile of the Church, Presbyterian, Quakers-meeting and market-house in the said town, with twenty-four acres of very good land, on which said house stands, well watered; there are a good barn, a young thrifty orchard, and large garden on said tract, all inclosed in a lawful fence: An indisputable title to the above premises, will be given by the subscribers, who will give a reasonable time for the payment of the greatest part of the purchase money.

SARAH ARNOLD, } Executrix.
JAMES SACKETT, } Executor.

New-York, February 10, 1768. 10—

To be let, the first of May next,

A FRONT Store-Room, the best Stand in Town for a Merchant, with two Rooms above; also Dieting, &c. Inquire of the Printer, at the Exchange. 1013

IRISH BUTTER,

JUST IMPORTED, TO BE SOLD

By ROBERT M'WILLIAMS,

At Mr. James M'Evers's back Store. 10 13

FOR THE LAST TIME.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of John Leversage, late of this City, Shipwright, an absconding Debtor, that they bring in their Accounts unto Samuel Van Horne, on or before the first Day of March next, as the Dividend of such Monies as are in Hand, will be made according to the Accounts delivered in; and such Persons as neglect, will be excluded from the first Dividend.

SAMUEL VAN HORNE,
JOHN CRANE.

10 12

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday next the 18th inst. February, at noon, at the Merchant's Coffee-house;

THE noted tavern, having the sign of the Freemason's-arms, on the west-side of the Broad-way, fronting the great square; the house has twelve fire-places, two large dancing rooms, and eight other good rooms, with every conveniency for the reception of company. It was formerly kept by Samuel Francis, and since by the subscriber, and has rented at eighty pounds per annum, besides taxes. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale, may in the mean time inquire of JOHN JONES.

SALT,

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Snow Tryton, Capt. Anderson, just arrived from Liverpool.

THE subscriber intending to remove to New-York, in May next, proposes to sell on reasonable terms, two fine lots of land, (advantageously situate for a gentleman, a merchant, or a tradesman, in the pleasant town of Princeton, the dimensions of each of the said lots being about 55 feet in front and 200 long) with the houses and improvements on one of them, which lies on the corner of the Hopewell road directly opposite to the college, and are as follows, viz. A large house two stories and a half high, four rooms on a floor with a fire-place in each, all neatly and completely finished, with a cellar under the whole house; a stable and gardens, a small yard between the garden and the house, neatly paved with brick, with a well of excellent water within four feet of the kitchen. The other lot adjoins to Mr. Taylor's, is almost opposite to the college, and the best in the town for any gentleman inclining to build. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to Mr. JOHN RAMSEY, merchant, in New-York, near the Fly-market, or to the subscriber in Princeton, and agree upon terms: It will be required, that one quarter of the purchase money be paid down, and good security given for the remainder, for which any reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

7 10 JOHN FORREST.

TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT RAY,

FOR cash or short credit, under prime cost, the remains of his store; consisting of cambrick, lawn, worsted damask, white thread; mens and womens gloves, mens silk hose, silken hair buttons, silk ferrets, womens feather and fur muffs; horse whips, brass and iron candlesticks and snuffers, brass and iron door locks, padlocks, cupboard locks; augers of different sizes, cooper's and carpenter's adzes, compasses, dovetail hinges, coat and vest metal buttons, horn do. a variety of sleeve do. box irons, carpenter's, joiner's and shoemaker's hammers, pincers, nippers, awls and tacks; hand-saws, chissels, bellowses, snuff boxes, leather ink horns, snaffle bits, stirrup irons, cork screws, gimblets, combs, psalters, shoe and knee buckles, and sundry other articles.——ALSO,

A quantity of choice new mackrel just imported, sugar, Jamaica spirits; West-India and New-York distill'd rum; choice Connecticut pork; and a few dozen best black Barcelona handkerchiefs. 89—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

20 SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1311.
[THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1768.]

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennſylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* Britiſh *Colonies.*

LETTER XI.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

I HAVE ſeveral times in the courſe of theſe letters, mentioned the late act of parliament, as being the *foundation* of future meaſures injurious to theſe colonies; and the belief of this truth I wiſh to prevail, becauſe I think it neceſſary to our ſafety.

A *perpetual jealouſy* reſpecting liberty, is abſolutely requiſite in all free ſtates. The very texture of their conſtitution in *mixt* governments demands it. For the *cautions* with which power is diſtributed among the ſeveral orders, *imply*, that *each* has that ſhare which is proper for the general welfare, and therefore, that any further acquiſition muſt be pernicious. * *Machiavel* employs a whole chapter in his diſcourſes, to prove that a ſtate, to be long lived, muſt be frequently corrected and reduced to it's firſt principles. But of all ſtates that have exiſted, there never was any, in which this jealouſy could be more proper than in theſe colonies. For the government here is not only *mixt*, but *dependant*, which circumſtance occaſions a *peculiarity in its form*, of a very delicate nature.

Two reaſons induce me to deſire, that this ſpirit of apprehenſion may be always kept up among us, in it's utmoſt vigilance. The firſt is this, that as the happineſs of theſe provinces indubitably conſiſts in their connection with *Great-Britain*, any ſeparation between them is leſs likely to be occaſioned by civil diſcords, if every diſguſting meaſure is oppoſed ſingly and *while it is new*. For in this manner of proceeding, every ſuch meaſure is moſt likely to be rectified. On the other hand, oppreſſions and diſſatisfactions being permitted to accumulate—*if ever* the governed throw off the load, *they will do more*. A people does not reform with moderation.

The rights of the ſubject therefore cannot be *too often* conſidered, explained or aſſerted; and whoever attempts to do this, ſhews himſelf, whatever may be the raſh and peeviſh reflections of pretended wiſdom, and pretended duty, a friend to *thoſe* who injudiciouſly exerciſe their power, as well as to *them* over whom it is ſo exerciſed.

Had all the points of prerogative, claimed by *Charles* the firſt, been ſeparately conteſted and ſettled in peceding reigns, his fate would in all probability have been very different; and the people would have been content with that liberty which is compatiable with regal authority. But he † tho't, it would be as dangerous for him, to give up the powers which at any time had been by uſurpation exerciſed by the crown, as thoſe, that were legally veſted in it. This produced an equal exceſs on the part of the people: For when their paſſions were excited by *multiplied* grievances, *they* thought it would be as dangerous for them, to allow the powers that were legally veſted in the crown, as thoſe which at any time had been by uſurpation exerciſed by it. Acts, that might *by themſelves*, have been upon many conſiderations excuſed or extenuated, derived a contagious malignancy and odium from other acts, with which they were connected. They were not regarded according to the ſingle force of each, but as parts of a ſyſtem of oppreſſion. Every one therefore, however ſmall in itſelf, became alarming, as an additional evidence of tyrannical deſigns. It was in vain for prudent and moderate men to inſiſt, that there was no neceſſity to aboliſh royalty: Nothing leſs than the utter deſtruction of monarchy could ſatisfy thoſe, who *had* ſuffered, and thought they had reaſon to believe, they always *ſhould* ſuffer under it.

The conſequences of theſe mutual diſtruſts are well known. But there is no other people mentioned in hiſtory, that I recollect, who have been ſo conſtantly watchful of their liberty, and ſo ſucceſsful in their ſtruggles for it, as the *Engliſh*. This conſideration leads me to a ſecond reaſon, why I "deſire that the ſpirit of apprehenſion may be al-"ways kept up among us, in its utmoſt vigilance."

The firſt principles of government are to be looked for, in humane nature. Some of the beſt writers have aſſerted, that it ſeems with good reaſon, that "government is founded on * *opinion*."

CUSTOM undoubtedly, has a mighty force in producing *opinion*, and reigns in nothing more arbitrarily than in public affairs. It gradually reconciles us to objects even of dread and deteſtation, and I cannot but think theſe lines of Mr. *Pope* as applicable to vice in *politics* as to vice in *ethics*——

"Vice is a monſter of ſo horrid mien,
"As to be hated, needs but to be ſeen;
"Yet *ſeen too oft*, familiar with her face,
"We firſt *endure*, then *pity*, then *embrace*."

When an act injurious to freedom has been *once* done, and the people bear it, the repetition of it is moſt likely to meet with ſubmiſſion: For as the *miſchief* of the one was found to be tolerable, they will hope the ſecond will prove ſo too; and they will not regard the *infamy* of the laſt, becauſe they are ſtained with that of the firſt.

Indeed nations in general are more apt to *feel* than to *think*; and therefore nations in general have loſt their liberty: For as the violation of the rights of the *governed*, are commonly not only † *ſpecious* but *ſmall* at the beginning, they ſpread over the multitude in ſuch a manner, as to touch individuals but ſlightly; thus they are diſregarded. The power or profit that ariſes from theſe violations, *centering in few perſons*, is to them conſiderable. For this reaſon, the *governors* having in view their particular purpoſes, ſucceſſively preſerve an uniformity of conduct for attaining them; they regularly increaſe and multiply the firſt injuries, till at length the inattentive people are compelled to perceive the heavineſs of their burthens. They begin to complain and inquire—but too late. They find their oppreſſions ſo ſtrengthened by ſucceſs, and themſelves ſo entangled in examples of expreſs authority on the part of their rulers, and of tacit recognition on their own part, that they are quite confounded: For millions entertain no other idea of the *legality* of power, than that it is founded on the *exerciſe* of power. They then voluntarily faſten their chains by adopting a puſillanimous *opinion*, "that there will be too much *danger* in attempting "a remedy"——or another *opinion* no leſs fatal, "that the government has a *right* to treat them as "it does." They then ſeek a wretched relief for their minds, by perſuading themſelves, that to yield their *obedience*, is to diſcharge their *duty*. The *deplorable* poverty of ſpirit, that proſtrates all the dignity beſtowed by Divine Providence on our nature—*of courſe ſucceeds*.

From theſe reflections, I conclude that every free ſtate ſhould inceſſantly watch, and inſtantly take alarm on any addition being made to the power exerciſed over them. Innumerable inſtances might be produced to ſhew, from what ſlight beginnings the moſt extenſive conſequences have flowed: But I ſelect two only, from the hiſtory of *England*.

Henry the ſeventh, was the *firſt* monarch of that kingdom, who eſtabliſhed *a ſtanding body of armed men*; this was a band of *fifty* archers, called Yeomen of the Guard; and this inſtitution, notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of the number, occaſioned diſcontent. In 1684 the ſtanding forces were ſo much augmented, that *Rapin* ſays—"The king in "order to make his people *fully ſenſible of their* "*new ſlavery*, affected to muſter his troops, which "amounted to 4000 well armed and diſciplined "men.' I think our army at this time conſiſts of more than *ſeventy* regiments.

The method of taxing by EXCISE, was firſt introduced amidſt the convulſions of the civil wars. Extreme neceſſity was pretended, and its ſhort continuance promiſed. After the reſtoration, an exciſe upon *beer*, *ale*, and *other liquors* was granted to the king, ‡ one half in fee, the other for life, as an equivalent for the *court of wards*. Upon *James* the ſecond's acceſſion, the § parliament gave him the firſt *exciſe* with an additional duty on *wine*, *tobacco*, and ſome *other* things. Since the revolution, it has been extended to ſalt, candles, leather, hides, hops, ſoap, paper, paſte-boards, mill-boards, ſcale-boards, vellum, parchment, ſtarch, ſilks, callicoes, linens, ſtuffs, printed, ſtained, *&c.* wines, wrought plate, coffee, tea, chocolate, *&c.*

Thus, a *ſtanding army* and *exciſe*, have from their firſt ſlender origin, though always *hated*, always *feared*, always *oppoſed*, ſwelled up to their preſent vaſt bulk.

Theſe facts are ſufficient to ſupport what I have ſaid. 'Tis true, that all the miſchiefs apprehended by our anceſtors, from a *ſtanding army* and *exciſe*, have not *yet happened*; but it does not follow from thence, that *they will not happen*. The inſide of a houſe may catch fire, and the moſt valuable apartments be ruined, before the flame burſt out. The queſtion in theſe caſes is not, what evil *has actually attended* particular meaſures—but, what evil in the nature of things, *is likely to attend them*. Certain circumſtances may for ſome time delay effects, that *were reaſonably expected*, and that *muſt enſue*. There was a long period after the *Romans* had prorogued his command to * *Quintus Publitius Philo*, before that example deſtroyed their liberty. All our kings from the revolution to the preſent reign, have been *foreigners*. Their *miniſters* generally continued but a ſhort time in authority; and they themſelves were *mild* and *virtuous* princes.

A *bold ambitious* prince, poſſeſt of *great abilities*, firmly *fixed* in his throne *by deſcent*, ſerved by *miniſters like himſelf*, and rendered either *venerable* or *terrible* by the *glory of his ſucceſſes*, may execute what his prececeſſors did not dare to attempt. *Henry* the fourth, tottered in his ſeat, during his whole reign. *Henry* the fifth, drew the ſtrength of the kingdom into *France*, to carry on his wars there, and left the *commons* at home, *proteſting*, "that the "people were not bound to ſerve out of the realm."

It is *granted*, that a ſtrong ſpirit of liberty, ſubſiſts at preſent in *Great-Britain*; but what reliance is to be placed in the *temper* of a people, when the prince is poſſeſt of an unconſtitutional power, our own hiſtory can ſufficiently inform us. When *Charles* the ſecond had ſtrengthened himſelf, by the return of the garriſon of *Tangier*, "*England* "(ſays *Rapin*) ſaw on a ſudden an *amazing revolu-*"*tion*; ſaw herſelf *ſtripped of all* her rights and "privileges, excepting ſuch as the king ſhould "vouchſafe to grant her: And what is *more aſto-*"*niſhing*, the *Engliſh* themſelves, *delivered up* theſe "very rights and privileges to *Charles* the ſecond, "which they had ſo *paſſionately*, and if I may ſay "it, *furiouſly* defended againſt the deſigns of *Charles* "the firſt." This happened only *thirty-ſix* years after his father had been beheaded.

Some perſons are of opinion, that liberty is not violated but by ſuch *open* acts of *force*; but they ſeem to be greatly miſtaken. I could mention a period within theſe forty years, when almoſt as great a change of diſpoſition was produced by the *ſecret* meaſures of a *long* adminiſtration, as by *Charles*'s violence. Liberty, perhaps, is never expoſed to ſo much danger, as when the people believe there is the leaſt; for it may be ſubverted, and yet they not think ſo.

Public diſguſting acts, are ſeldom practiſed by the ambitious, at the beginning of their deſigns. Such conduct *ſilences* and *diſcourages* the weak, the ſelfiſh, the timid, the wicked, who ſhould otherwiſe have been their *advocates* or *accomplices*. It is of great conſequence, to allow thoſe who upon any account are inclined to favour them, ſomething ſpecious to *ſay* in their defence. Their power may be fully eſtabliſhed, though it would not be ſafe for them to do *whatever they pleaſe*. For there are things, which at ſome times, even *ſlaves* will not bear. *Julius Cæſar*, and *Oliver Cromwell*, did not dare to aſſume the title of king. The *Grand Seignior*, dares not lay a new tax; the king of *France* dares not be a proteſtant. Certain popular points, may be left untouched and yet freedom be extinguiſhed. The commonalty of *Venice*, imagine themſelves free, becauſe they are permitted to do, what they ought not; but I quit a ſubject, that would lead me too far from my purpoſe.

By the late act of parliament, taxes are to be levied upon us, for "defraying the charge of the "*adminiſtration of juſtice*—the ſupport of *civil go-*"*vernment*,—and the expences of *defending* his "Majeſty's dominions in *America*."

If any man doubts what ought to be the conduct of theſe colonies on this occaſion, I would aſk him theſe queſtions.

Has not the parliament *expreſsly* AVOWED their INTENTION of raiſing money from us for CERTAIN PURPOSES? Is not this ſcheme *popular* in *Great-*

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* Machiavel's *Diſcourſes*—*b.* 3, *ch.* 1.

† *The author is ſenſible, that this is putting the gentleſt conſtruction on* Charles's *conduct; and that is the reaſon he chooſes it. Allowances ought to be made for the errors of theſe men, who are acknowledged to have been poſſeſt of many virtues. The education of this unhappy Prince, and his confidence in men not ſo good or wiſe as himſelf, had probably filled him with miſtaken notions of his own authority, and of the conſequences that would attend conceſſions of any kind to a people, who were repreſented to him as aiming at too much power.*

* Hume's *Eſſays.*

† *Omnia mala exempla ex bonis initiis orta ſunt.*
SALL. Bell. Cat. 1. 50.

‡ 12 Car. *II. ch.* 23 *and* 24.

§ 1 Jac. *II, ch.* 1 *and* 4.

* *In the year of the city* 428—"Duo ſingularia hæc ei viro "primum contigere: Prorogatio imperii non ante in ullo "facta, et acto honore triumphus."
LIV. *b.* 8. *ch.* 23, 26.

"*Had the reſt of the* Roman *citizens imitated the example of* "L. Quintius, *who refuſed to have his conſulſhip continued to* "*him, they had never admitted that cuſtom of proroguing of ma-*"*giſtrates, and then the prolongation of their commands in the* "*army had never been introduced*, which very thing was at "length the ruin of that common wealth."
Michiavel's *Diſcourſes*, *b.* 3. *ch.* 24.

Britain? Will the taxes impoſed by the late act, *anſwer thoſe purpoſes?* If it will, muſt it not take an *immenſe ſum* from us? If it will not, *is it to be expected*, that the parliament will not *fully execute* their INTENTION, when it is pleaſing at home, *and not oppoſed here?* Muſt not this be done by impoſing NEW TAXES? Will not every addition thus made to our taxes, be an addition to the power of the *Britiſh* legiſlature, *by increaſing the number of officers* employed in the collection? Will not every additional tax *therefore* render it *more difficult* to abrogate any of them? When a branch of revenue is once eſtabliſhed, does it not appear to many people *invidious* and *undutiful*, to attempt to aboliſh it? If taxes ſufficient to *accompliſh the* INTENTION of the parliament, are impoſed by the parliament, *what taxes will remain* to be impoſed by our aſſemblies? If *no material taxes* remain to be impoſed by them, what muſt become of *them*, and the *people* they repreſent?

* "If any perſon conſiders theſe things, and yet "thinks our liberties are in no danger, I wonder at "that perſon's ſecurity."

One other argument is to be added, which by itſelf, I hope, will be ſufficient to convince the moſt incredulous man on this continent, that the late act of parliament, is only deſigned to be a PRECEDENT, whereon the future vaſſalage of theſe colonies may be eſtabliſhed.

Every duty thereby laid on articles of *Britiſh* manufacture, is laid on ſome commodity, upon the exportation of which from *Great-Britain*, a *drawback* is payable. The *drawbacks* in moſt of the articles are *exactly double* to the *duties* given by the late act. The parliament therefore might in *half a dozen lines* have raiſed MUCH MORE MONEY only by *ſtopping the drawbacks* in the hands of the officers at home, on exportation to theſe colonies, than by this ſolemn impoſition of taxes upon us, to be collected here. Probably, the artful contrivers of this act formed it in this manner, in order to reſerve to themſelves, in caſe of any objections being made to it, this ſpecious pretence—"That the drawbacks "are *gifts* to the colonies; and that the late act "only *leſſens* thoſe gifts." But the truth is, that the drawbacks are intended for the encouragement and promotion of *Britiſh* manufactures and commerce, and are allowed on exportation *to any foreign parts*, as well as on exportation to theſe provinces. Beſides, care has been taken to ſlide into the act, † ſome articles on which there are no drawbacks. However, the *whole duties* laid by the late act on *all* the articles therein ſpecified, are ſo ſmall, that they will not amount to *as much* as the drawbacks which are allowed on *part* of them only. If, therefore, *the ſum to be obtained by the late act*, had been the *ſole object* in forming it, there would not have been any occaſion for the "commons of *Great-Britain* to GIVE "and GRANT to his Majeſty *rates* and *duties* for "raiſing a revenue in his Majeſty's dominions in "*America*, for making a more certain and adequate "proviſion for defraying the charge of the admi-"niſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil govern-"ment, and the expences of defending the ſaid do-"minions."—Nor would there have been any occaſion for an ‡ expenſive board of commiſſioners, and all the other new charges to which we are made liable.

Upon the whole, for any part, I regard the late act as an *experiment made of our diſpoſition* It is a bird ſent over the waters to diſcover, whether the waves, that lately agitated this part of the world with ſo much violence, are *yet ſubſided*. If *this adventurer* gets footing here, we ſhall quickly be convinced, that it is not a *Phœnix*; for we ſhall ſoon ſee it followed by *others of the ſame kind*. We ſhall find it rather to be of the § breed deſcribed by the poet—

"*Infelix vates.*"

A direful forteller of future calamities.

A FARMER.

* *Demoſthenes's 2d Philippic.*

† *Though duties by the late act are laid on ſome articles, on which no drawbacks are allowed, yet the duties impoſed by the act are ſo ſmall, in compariſon with the drawbacks that are allowed, that all the duties together will not amount to ſo much as the drawbacks.*

‡ *The expence of this board I am informed is between four and five thouſand pounds ſterling a year. The eſtabliſhment of officers for collecting the revenue in America amounted before, to £. 7600 per annum; and yet ſays the author of "the regulation of the "colonies" "the whole remittance from all the taxes in the colo-"nies at an average of thirty years has not amounted to £. 1900 "a year, and in that ſum, £. 700 or £. 800 only, have been re-"remitted from North-America."*

The ſmalneſs of the revenue ariſing from the duties in America, demonſtrates that they were intended only as REGULATIONS OF TRADE: *And can any perſon be ſo blind to truth, ſo dull of apprehenſion in a matter of unſpeakable importance to his country, as to imagine that the board of commiſſioners late eſtabliſhed at ſuch a charge, is inſtituted to aſſiſt in collecting £. 1900 a year, or the trifling duties impoſed by the late act? Surely every man on this continent muſt perceive, that they are eſtabliſhed for the care of a* NEW SYSTEM OF REVENUE, *which is but now begun.*

§ "*Dira Celæno,*" &c. Virg. Æneid 3.

WANTED to purchaſe for ready Money, within ſix Miles or leſs Diſtance of New-York, a Plantation on navigable Water, with a good ſmall dwelling Houſe, &c. &c. &c.——Whoever this may ſuit, let them inquire of the Printer. 9 12

WHEREAS the Time is near at Hand, when we are to make Choice of Men to repreſent us, and act in our Stead in the Legiſlative Aſſembly of this Colony; From a deep Senſe of the great Importance of the Choice we are to make, eſpecially at this alarming Criſis, we are determined with the utmoſt Circumſpection to ſcan the Characters, public Conduct, Connections, Situation and Abilities of the Perſons who ſhall appear as Candidates for that ſacred Truſt. And as we have reſolved to make their Qualifications the only Rule of our Choice, we hereby deſire that none of our Acquaintance or others, will ſolicit our Votes or expect to obtain them on any other Conſiderations, than our experimental Knowledge, or the beſt Proof the Nature of the Caſe will admit, of the real Worth and Fitneſs of the Candidates for the momentous Concerns that are to be committed to the Charge of our Repreſentatives. And that our Choice at the Time of Election may be entirely free;—we hereby declare that we will not promiſe nor engage our Votes to any Perſon before that Time, when we intend to give them freely, according to our Conſciences & beſt Judgment.

We would earneſtly recommend the ſame Conduct to all the Freeholders and Freemen of this City and Colony, as being of great Conſequence to the Freedom and Propriety of their Choice, and to the Welfare of themſelves and their Country.

A great Number of Freemen and Land-holders, of the City and Province of New-York.

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,
TO BE SOLD, BY
ISAAC PINTO,
In BAYARD-STREET,

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to BREESE and HOFFMAN, either on Book Debt, Bond, or Note, to diſcharge the ſame on or before the Firſt Day of May next, by applying to Mrs. ELIZABETH BREESE, in New-York, who is authorized to ſettle their Books: or to SAMUEL BREESE, or to ANTHONY HOFFMAN, who will otherwiſe be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of having recourſe to the Law.

SAMUEL BREESE,
ANTHONY HOFFMAN.

New-Brunſwick, 28th Jan. 1768.

THE Subſcriber intending to remove with his Family to Great-Britain, in the Spring, deſires that all thoſe who are indebted to him, will immediately diſcharge their Obligations. And if any Perſons have any Demands upon him, they are deſired to bring them in. He has to diſpoſe of (to be delivered when he embarks, probably the Beginning of May) Two healthy, likely Negro Wenches, one about 29 Years of Age, unmarried,—The other about 24 Years of Age, married, has a very likely Child (a Girl) about 4 Years old, and has had no Children ſince. The Wenches have both had the Small-Pox, and can be recommended from ſeven Years Experience, as ſober, honeſt, good Servants;—alſo, a healthy, likely ſpry made Negro Boy, about 19 Years of Age;—alſo, a very good Horſe and Chair, and ſundry Houſhold Furniture.——For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber, or Capt. William Merceir, within a few Doors of the Coffee-Houſe, in New-York.

9 14 WILLIAM DONALDSON.

TO BE LET,
BY JAMES VAN VARCK, for one or more Years, from the firſt of May next, at a very low Rent, together or ſeparate,—the Dwelling-Houſe, Bake-Houſe, and large Store-Houſe, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery. 9 12

TO BE LET,
THE Houſe in Wall-Street, now in Poſſeſſion of Mr. Hurſt; alſo, the Houſe in Stone-Street, now in Poſſeſſion of Mrs. Vanderhuyden.

9 12 Inquire of JOHN VAN DER SPIEGEL.

A few Firkins of Choice
IRISH BUTTER,
To be SOLD,
By ROBERT BOYD,
In New-Street, next Door to Mr. Zachariah Sickel's.

At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe,
On Wedneſday the 24th of February next, will be ſold, at public Vendue, or by the Subſcribers at private Sale any Time before;

THE Corner Houſe and Lot of Ground where Mr. Kirby now lives, oppoſite to St. Paul's Chapel.

On the next Day the 25th, will be ſold, The Houſe with the Five-Alley, and three Lots of Ground, where Mr. Campbel now lives.——The ſame Day will alſo be ſold,

The Houſe and Lot of Ground adjoining to the ſaid Five-Alley, by

SYNTYCHE BYDDER, WILLIAM WEAVER, DANIEL BYDDER, } Execu's. to *Rich. Bydder*, Dece.

8 12

THE LOAN OFFICERS for the City and County of New-York, give Notice to all Perſons indebted to their Office, That agreeable to an Act of this Colony, the laſt Payment on their reſpective Mortgages, both Principal and Intereſt, becomes due the Third Tueſday in April next, and that if the Monies are not paid within twenty-two Days after the ſaid Tueſday, the Law directs that the Premiſes, ſhall in the Evening of the ſaid Day, be publicly advertiſed for Sale, and be ſold on the laſt Tueſday in May. The Loan Officers therefore earneſtly entreat every one concerned, not to put them to the diſagreeable Neceſſity of publiſhing their Houſes or Lands for Sale, as they will ſtrictly adhere to the Intent and Meaning of the Law.

N. B. Attendance will be given at the Houſe of Theodorus Van Wyck.

JACOBUS ROOSEVELT, THEOD. VAN WYCK, } *Loan Officers.*

New-York, Jan. 18, 1768. 8 12

WRITINGS,
BILLS and Anſwers in Courts of Equity, Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Deeds, and all other Kinds of Writings, drawn expeditiouſly, next Houſe to Doct. Farquhar's, in French Church-Street, by
MARK FEELY, Attorney, at Law.
Who alſo ſolicits the Recovery of Debts, or other Property due by Perſons in Ireland. 7 10

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Tract of Land, containing ſeveral Hundred Acres, ſituate in the Township of Bedminſter, and County of Somerſet, in New-Jerſey, adjoining the Mills, late Andrew Leake's. Several very excellent Farms may be made on the Tract, as the Soil and Situation are inferior to none in the Province.—Wood, Water, and Meadows abound in great Perfection, and the Lands capable of any Degree of Improvement. One Third Part of the Principal to be paid down. Bonds with Security will be taken for the Reſidue, and very reaſonable Terms allowed.—Inquire on the Premiſes, of 7 10 JOHN CAREY.

TO BE LET, for one Year from the firſt Day of May next, the Exchange Houſe, at the lower End of Broad-Street; the Rent may be known, by inquiring at the Town-Clerk's Office. 8—

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,
On Brewer's Wharf, near Beekman's-Slip, have for Sale,
CORDAGE of all ſizes, pitch, tar, turpentine, and many other articles of ſhip-chandlery; rum, wines, brandy, Geneva, by wholeſale and retale:—Alſo, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread, &c. &c. 5—

TO BE SOLD,
The New BRIGANTINE
THREE SISTERS,
Now lying at Byvanck's Wharf, burthen 110 Tons.—Inquire of
SAMUEL VERPLANK.

New-York, 23d December, 1767. 3—

IRISH BUTTER,
Of the beſt Quality, fit for Family Uſe,
Juſt imported for SALE, at
William Neilſon's Store,
Likewiſe a Cargo of choice White coarſe Grain Liſbon Salt, on board the Brigantine Conway, at Cruger's-Wharf. 9 21

The Copartnerſhip of
Remſen & Van Alſtyne,
Will expire the firſt of May next:
ALL Perſons therefore whoſe Debts are become due, either on Bond, Note, or Book, are deſired to make immediate Payment, or give undoubted Security for the ſame, or they will be put in Suit.
They have now by them, a general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery, which will be ſold for the Caſh, at prime Coſt. 9 16

To be diſpoſed of at public ſale, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe on the firſt day of March next, at twelve o'clock, or at private ſale any time before, by the ſubſcriber;

ONE Moiety or half part of all the eſtate in company with Caleb Lawrence, conſiſting of three lots of land fronting Orange-ſtreet 59 feet, one of them 129 feet deep, the others about 166 feet long, joining Rider's-ſtreet, commodiouſly ſituated on Golden-hill in the center of the city of New-York; with three good dwelling houſes fronting ſaid Orange-ſtreet, a ciſtern and pump in the yard, a garden back; and a noted brew-houſe 90 feet long, a good copper, a fine malt-cellar, a kill-houſe, and two ſtables;—alſo one other lot 26 feet broad and 66 long, with a pump and room for wood, convenient for the brew-houſe: The articles to be ſeen at the time of ſale; a title indiſputable will be given by

JOHN SACKETT.

New-York, January 11, 1768.

RUN away about 2 Months ago, a French negro Man, named John Baptiſt, ſpeaks French, and broken Engliſh, pitted with the ſmall pox, flat noſe, ſquare built, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, his little Finger of his left Hand, ſtiff and ſtraight, his Age about 45 or 50 Years: He has holes in each Ear for Earings. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſends Word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *FORTY SHILLINGS* Reward, and all Charges paid by WILLIAM DARLINGTON.

M. PHILIPS,
Has juſt imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:
A Large Aſſortment of MILLENARY of the neweſt and genteeleſt Taſte; alſo a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

TO BE SOLD, by
THOMAS DURHAM,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms:
CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.
N.B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a conſiderable Quantity of ſaid Wine. 30--ctf

Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the EXCHANGE.

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[SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1768.]

To the *Freemen* and *Freeholders* of the CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK.

THE Author of the 17 Reasons for chooſing *Lawyers* ASSEMBLYMEN, inſerted in laſt *Monday's New-York Gazette*, begs that *each Man will give them a ſerious Conſideration*; and then, he is perſuaded that his Countrymen will *not be impoſed upon for the future, by the falſe Clamours that have been raiſed by a few Election-Jobbers, againſt a uſeful and honourable Profeſſion.*

If the Clamours *are* falſe, no doubt they ſhould be *ſuppreſs'd*: if they are *true*, they ſhould be *attended to*. Now as the Propoſer of the *Queries* cannot be *ſuppoſed* to be an *Election-Jobber*; and as the right Information of his Fellow-Citizens is the *only Point he hath in View*; I hope I ſhall do an acceptable Office both to my *Country*, and the *Queriſt himſelf*, (who, to be ſure, is *no Party-Man*) by ſubmitting the following Remarks to their *ſerious Conſideration*.

JOHN A NOKES verſus TOM A STILES.
Or *Queries* againſt *Queries*.

Againſt Article 1ſt. Does not *this*, if it proves any Thing, prove too much? does it not prove that *all* our Repreſentatives ſhould be *Lawyers?* If it only implies that a *moderate* Knowledge of the Law and Conſtitution is neceſſary, have not *Thouſands ſuch* a Knowledge, who are not profeſſed Lawyers?

Agſt. Art. 2d. Will the *Queriſt* pleaſe to inform his Countrymen what *is* a *competent Knowledge of the Law and Conſtitution?* Without this, he does nothing: Every Perſon has a different *Idea* of Competency; as well in *this*, as in *other* Caſes. If he means by it ſuch a Knowledge of the Law, &c. as *he* is poſſeſſed of; perhaps in the Opinion of *ſome*, and perhaps he himſelf may be of the ſame Opinion, there is not another *properly* qualified Candidate upon the Continent,—a *Nation in a Man!* a Man Mountain! a perfect QUINBUS FLESTRIN!

Agſt. Art. 3d. It is acknowledged that *Juſtice* and *Right ought* to be diſpenſed to the King's Subjects according to *Law* and *Equity*. But do Lawyers in *general*, in the Courſe of their *Pleadings*, (and we can only judge of Men by their Practice) either regard the one or the other? Do they not lay it down as an invariable Principle of *Juriſconſultiſm*, that they are to gain the *Cauſe* for the Party that *fees* them, *per fas aut nefas?*—To ſupport their *Client*, (as they are pleaſed to ſpeak, and if Circumſtances require it) by the moſt *manifeſt Miſrepreſentations*? If *this* is not acting *againſt Conſcience*, I can only ſay that they have got no *Conſcience to act againſt*. And when they think themſelves obliged by their *Profeſſion*, to have recourſe to unjuſtifiable Subterfuges, &c. to carry whatever Point they happen to be engaged in; is it not *highly probable* that they will contract an *Habit* of *playing Booty*; which, in many given Caſes, may operate very diſadvantageouſly to the Intereſt of the *Public*? When their *own* Intereſt is concerned, is it not next to *impoſſible* that they ſhould be *impartial*?

Agſt. Art. 4th. Offices of the greateſt Truſt *have* (ſometimes) been committed to Lawyers, *here* and *elſewhere*. *Evils*, *ſome* ſay, are *neceſſary*: but is it neceſſary that we ſhould create Evils to *ourſelves*? And, *if* Lawyers have ſometimes ſupported thoſe Offices as they *ought to do*, (for I deny that they have *always* done ſo) does it follow that Gentlemen who are *not* of the Law have not acted in parallel Caſes, with *equal* Fidelity? Are not the *latter full* as likely to be honeſt as the *former*? And, with reſpect to their *tender Regards to the Rights of the People*; is it not *ſuppoſeable* that *they* have often been uſed as a *Cloak* to cover their *own* iniqitous Deſigns?—*if ever they had any*. But of this *hereafter*.

Agſt. Art. 5th. I do not know whether there is *any* Aſſembly on the Continent without a Lawyer; our *own* not *excepted*. For I will not ſuppoſe, as the QUERIST *does*, that one of the principal Officers in our Supreme Court, who hath always, as far as *I* know, deſerved well of the Public, is *not a Lawyer*. But is there *no one Inſtance*, wherein *any one Lawyer*, in *any one Aſſembly*, hath *ever* betrayed the Intereſt of his Conſtituents? Have *all* of them *ever* preſer'd the *Public* Good to *private* Views?—*Very like a Whale indeed!*

Agſt. Art. 6. The Gentlemen of the Law *did*, I BELIEVE, write againſt the late oppreſſive *Stamp-Act*; and *ſome* of them, to the *Southward*, very *meritoriouſly*. But did the Gentlemen of the Law in *this* Province do the ſame? If they *did*, *would* they *own* it? and why did they *not* own it, unleſs from Apprehenſions (and they are a *cautious* Set of Men) that the Oppoſition *might* prove *ineffectual*, and *They* be call'd upon by *other Powers* to anſwer for their *Deeds*? In which *Caſe*, it *ſeems*, they rather choſe that the *Community* ſhould have ſuffered, than that their *Patriotiſm*——pardon, good Word, this *Abuſe* of thee!——Should have led *them* into Difficulties. Man, being a *ſocial Creature*, would chooſe *Company*, rather than ſtand *alone*, even in *Misfortunes*. To be *ſingular* in the Cauſe of our *Country itſelf*, is not, it appears, the Lawyer's Maxim. But did the Lawyers oppoſe the Stamp-Act *merely* as an *Act that was oppreſſive to the Colonies*? Did they not *once* conſider, (for they are a *ſagacious* Body of Men) that the *Stamps*, which they muſt *neceſſarily* have made Uſe of in the Courſe of their *Trade*, (for we are a trading People) might *probably* have much leſſened the Number of *Law-Suits*? And, if the Number of Law-Suits *had* been leſſened, is it not *probable* that their *Fees* would have decreaſed *in Proportion*? Is not *Floreat Lex* their *Motto*? and do they not mean by *that* an *Increaſe of Litigations*? It is well know that their *Craft was in Danger*. And is it *not* known that they *ſometimes* encourage their *Slaves* (for ſuch muſt every Man of ſmall Property be, who falls into their Clutches) to continue the Differences between *them* and their *Neighbours*, which three toleraby honeſt Men would compromiſe in a *Quarter of an Hour*, till they have reduced *both* of them to the Poverty of *Church-Mice*, and fattened *themſelves* upon the *Spoil*? Are not their *Fees* moſt *exorbitant*? Has not every Man of Integrity in the Country, long and ardently wiſh'd for ſome *Act of Aſſembly* (for, it ſeems, nothing elſe can do it) to regulate their Demands and reform their Practice? Are we more likely to *obtain* ſuch an Act, by chooſing the *only Perſons* who *can* be againſt it, for our *Repreſentatives*? or is it not *probable* that *Thoſe* who, it is *ſaid*, have too frequently directed our provincial Deliberations, when *without* the Houſe, if once admitted *members* of it, will forever (or ſo long as they continue in it) prevent ſuch a *ſalutary Meaſure* from being carried into Execution? Nay, at the Rate they have gone on at for *ſome Time*, will *They* not be the only Men of *real* Property in the Country? and *then*, being allowed to tax themſelves, (and us too) are we not in a fair Way to be under *bleſſed Regulations*!

Agſt. Art. 7. There *were* many Gentlemen of the Law at the General Congreſs—as well as *others*. But were *They* the *moſt* zealous Defenders of the Rights of theſe Colones? and, as hath been *hinted* above, could they have no *ſiniſter Views*, which *others* could *not* have, in an *equal Degree*? It is *certain* they *might* have; but *perhaps* they had not. And perhaps it is not *leſs* certain, that they *embarraſſed the Proceedings*, (for they are a *ſcrupulous* ſet of Men) by *ſplitting Hairs*, and *ſeeking for Knots in Bulruſhes*, till many of the Provinces were put to a *needleſs* Expence, by maintaining their *other* Repreſentatives *alſo*, for Lawyers to make *Experiments* upon. However, I preſume the Meeting was of Service: And whoever were the chief Inſtruments, they deſerved well of their Employers; and they *had* their Deſerts: They did their Duty, *and were paid for it*.

Agſt. Art. 8th. Can there be *many* Inſtances given, wherein the Gentlemen of the Law have preferred the *public Intereſt* to *their own*? Cannot *Numbers* be produced, in which they have made large Sacrifices to to their *own Emolument*? If there can be no Inſtance ſhewn, in which they ever *took Sides* againſt the People; and if it *can* be ſhewn that the *People* have *ſometimes* been in the *wrong*; is it not fairly deducible, that the Lawyers have not *always* been in the *Right*? If they ſay *Vox Populi eſt Vox Dei*——*the Voice of the People is always juſt*——will it not follow that *Lawyers* ſhould not be made our *Repreſentatives*; Becauſe the *People* cry out "*No Lawyer in the Aſſembly! No Lawyer in the Aſſembly*"?

The *other Queſtions* will be animadverted upon *hereafter*; if my good Countrymen are not already convinced, that, Perſons who are *not* Lawyers are *more eligible*, and likely to do them *more Service*, than the Gentlemen of the *Long Robe*. They are *well enough* in their proper Time and Place: And for *ſome* of them I have much perſonal Regard. *Some* of them deſerve the beſt of the Community. There is more merit in being undefiled where Allurements to Corruption are mighty and numerous, than where we meet with only few, and, comparatively weak Temptations. And thoſe of them who hold faſt their Integrity (for a *black Swan*, tho' not often to be met with, may ſometimes have been ſeen in a Flock) may indeed be ſaid to *walk warily* in the midſt of *a crooked and preverſe Generation*. However, be they as they *are*, ſay I, and ſo ſay you, my dear Countrymen; or *would* ſay, if you underſtood *Latin* as well as *I* do, *Ne Sutor ultra Crepidam*; which is, being interpreted (and *then* you can underſtand it as well as myſelf) LET NOT A LAWYER BE AN ASSEMBLYMAN.

N. B. *Perſonal* Reflections have *hitherto* been cautiouſly avoided; tho' when a Man *ſets himſelf up* to be our Repreſentative, every one who is to be repreſented *by* him, has a *Right freely* to examine into his *Character*, as well as to ſcrutinize his *Abilities*. For if a good Head and a bad Heart ſhould be joined, what Miſchiefs may not reſult from the Union!

To the *Freeholders* and *Freemen* of the City of NEW-YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN ever a Man offers himſelf as a Candidate to ſerve his Country (however unblemiſhed his Character and diſintereſted his Motives) he is ſure to be made the Object of Detraction and Slander. Every Calumny which the Art, Malice, Envy or Falſhood, of his Enemies can invent, will be practiſed to blacken his Reputation and deſtroy his Intereſt. Does his private Character ſtand fair in the Eſteem of his Fellow-Citizens? Is it beyond the reach of perſonal Invectives? His Calling and Profeſſion will ſoon become the Object of Reſentment: A glaring Inſtance of this Spirit, we have lately ſeen in the Clamours that have been raiſed and induſtriouſly propagated by a few Time ſerving Sycophants, againſt the Practicers of the Law, and that for no other Reaſon, than becauſe one of that Profeſſion has propoſed himſelf to ſerve the Public in the important Station of a Repreſentative; whether this Gentleman ſtands oppoſed to the Intereſt of a Party, whoſe ambitious Views and Thirſt for Preferment are inſatiable, and who act as if they were determined to engroſs every Place of Truſt and Power in the Government, or whatever elſe be the real Motive, the popular, tho' ill grounded Prejudice againſt the Profeſſion, is become the *catch Word in Politicks*. Hence we hear the Gentlemen of the Law in general repreſented as diſhoneſt Men, not fit to be truſted with the ſacred Rights of a People, and as maintaining Principles unfriendly to the Liberties of Mankind; but as moſt of the Gentlemen of the Profeſſion are well known to their Fellow-Citizens, to be Men of ſtrict Honour and Integrity, and have furniſhed the moſt undeniable Proofs of their Attachment to the Cauſe of Liberty, and the Intereſt of their Country: This Clamour has not proved effectual to anſwer the Purpoſe of the Party that firſt raiſed and propagated it. It has therefore been laid aſide for the preſent, and two other Objections I am informed, have been ſtarted, with a Deſign to impoſe upon the Inhabitants: They are theſe;

1ſt, That the Lawyers are averſe to the Act commonly called the Five Pound Act, and if any of them ſhould get into the Aſſembly, they will endeavour to procure a Repeal of that Law.

2dly, That the Gentlemen of the Law have always oppoſed the paſſing of an Act to regulate their Fees; and ſhould they get into the Houſe, they will ſtill continue to oppoſe ſuch a Law.

I muſt beg your Patience my Fellow-Citizens, for a few Minutes, while I endeavour to ſtate theſe two Objections in a true Light, and give then their proper Anſwer. As to the firſt, It is admitted that the Lawyers in general are oppoſed to the Five Pound Act in its preſent Form; not from ſelfiſh Motives, but firſt, becauſe it gives too much Power to Country Juſtices, too many of whom have neither Integrity nor Abilities to execute even the ſmalleſt Depoſitum of Power, with Safety to the People;—2dly, becauſe it is found from Experience to be an Inlet to Corruption, Idleneſs, Partiality, Injuſtice, and the moſt horrid Perjuries; and 3ly, becauſe it has a manifeſt Tendency to deſtroy the Freedom of Elections. Whoever has had the leaſt Acquaintance with the Politicks of the Counties in this Province, knows, that nothing more is neceſſary to entitle a Man to a Juſtice's Commiſſion than that he was a zealous Advocate for the Member returned as a Repreſentative. The Member as a Reward for his Friend's Services, immediately recommends him to the Governor, who being ignorant of the Perſon, relies on the Recommendation, and by this Means the *Election-Jobber*, with but an indifferent Character, is raiſed from a State of Obſcurity, and inſtantly dubb'd a Juſtice of the Peace,

tho' he is so shamefully ignorant as not to be able to indite a Mittimus to send a Felon to Gaol, or even to write his Name; when perhaps his Neighbour, who is a man of Property, Reputation, and Knowledge is neglected, and that for no other Reason, than because he was not a Friend at the last Election *to the present Administration, as it is called in the Counties.* Now I appeal to you my Fellow-Citizens, whether a Man under the Influence of Party Spirit, and utterly devoid of Integrity and Abilities, can safely be trusted with the Power of determining Causes to the Value of Five Pounds, especially when it is considered that two Thirds of the Contracts in the Counties do not exceed that Sum; and I appeal to the Judges of the Supreme Court, who go the annual Circuit thro' this Province, and who are often called upon to judge of the Proceedings of the Justices, and to every Man that is acquainted with the Counties, whether there is not the greatest Injustice often done to the People, under the Colour of this Law? whether there are not frequent Instances of Partiality, Corruption, and I may add, the most horrid Perjuries committed at the Justices Courts, which are generally held at a Tavern, and without any Solemnity or Decorum? And is it not of the utmost Importance to the Safety of every Man, to discountenance such Schools of Corruption, Partiality, Idleness, and Perjury? Don't we all hold our Lives and Estates under the sacred Ties of an Oath? And don't the Prevalence of Perjury, tend to lessen our Security? Will not the Wretch who is permitted to swear you out of a Book Debt with Impunity, soon be tempted to swear you out of your Life too, when it stands in Competition with his Interest? The Lawyers Object to the Extension of this Law to the Counties, for the Reasons above-mentioned; but they have no Objection to its Continuance in the City, because the Evils complained of may be prevented here: Our Magistrates in the City are not appointed by the Crown, nor under the Influence of an Assemblyman, but are elected by the People, who have it in their Power to choose Men of Ability and Integrity, and to turn out their Magistrates annually when they act corruptly and do Injustice to the People. Besides the Magistrates in this City, are furnished with proper Means of Information, whenever they are at a Loss how to demean themselves in their Offices. The Gentleman who is at the Head of the Corporation, is by Profession a Lawyer, to whom they may have Recourse at all Times, and I believe there is no one of the Profession in the City, who has refused his Assistance whenever called upon by a Public Officer for Advice. The Gentlemen of the Law, to convince the Public that they were not moved in their Opposition to this Act from Motives of Interest, but a Love for Justice, some Time ago proposed, and actually drew a Bill to empower certain Persons of Reputation and Ability in each County, to hear, try, and determine Causes to the Value of Five Pounds, in a Way as little calculated to promote their private Interests as the Method devised by the Act in Question; but as this Scheme did not coincide with the Politicks and private Interest of some People, the Attempt could not be carried into Execution. Besides the Five Pound Act can only affect the Practicers in the County Courts, and therefore a Dislike to it, can not furnish an Objection to the Candidate proposed, as it is well known that he has long since quitted the Practice of those Courts; and in Fact he is bound in Interest, (if he is to be moved by Principles of private Interest) to support the Act in its present Form, as it furnishes Business upon the Removal of Causes from the Justices Courts into the Supreme Court, and I believe upon the whole, is rather an Advantage to the Lawyers than a Prejudice. This I humbly conceive is a sufficient Answer to the first Objection. I now proceed to consider the Second: And here I am bold to affirm, that the Charge is absolutely false "that the Lawyers are averse to "have their Fees established by Law:" And I defy any Man in the Province to assign an Instance wherein the Gentlemen of the Law, or any one Man in the Profession, either directly or indirectly opposed such a Regulation; on the Contrary, frequent Applications have been made by several of the Profession, to the Governor, Council, and to several Members of the Assembly for an Ordinance of Fees, but as yet they have not been able to obtain it; the true Reason why such a Regulation has not taken Place, is not to be found in any supposed Opposition raised against it by the Profession, but was owing to one of the King's Instructions, whereby he claimed the exclusive Right of establishing Fees, and prohibited the Governor from passing any Law for that Purpose; and hence it is that the Fees have not been established in a legislative Way; and if the the Instruction is still in Force, as in all probability it is, such a Regulation can never be an Object that will ever come before the Assembly.

And I do assert it as a Fact to my Countrymen, that at the repeated Solicitations of the Profession, His Excellency the Governor, has been pleased some Time ago to recommend it to his Majesty's Council, to prepare and report an Ordinance to him, and that the Ordinance is actually drawn and now under Consideration; and I make no doubt but that the Fees of the Lawyers, and of all the Officers of Government, will in a short Time be established by an Ordinance of the Governor and Council, which is the only Way in which it can be obtained as long as the King's Instruction continues.

Thus I hope I have fully and truly stated the Objections that have been raised against the electing a Gentleman of the Law into the Representation of this City, and as fully answered them, by stating a few plain Facts which every Man in the least acquainted with the Affairs of Government, must know to be true, and as such I offer them to the serious Consideration of my Fellow-Citizens.—The unhappy Disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies, seems to be reduced to this single Point, whether the King's Subjects here are not entitled to the Rights and Privileges which their Fellow-Subjects enjoy on the other Side of the Atlantic; we insist (and with great Justice) that by changing our Situation we have not forfeited the Rights of Englishmen, but that every Colonist brings with him his Liberties as his Birth-Right, and that as long as we continue Subjects to the Crown of England, so long we are entitled to the Protection and Immunities secured to us by the Constitution. Impressed with these Principles, the People on the Continent of America, have opposed every Measure that has a Tendency to abridge us of these Rights. It is reasonable to suppose, that this grand and (to us interesting) Contest will be determined before another Election. If this is like to be the Case, should we not be careful into whose Hands we deposit all that we hold dear as Men and Christians? Let not a groundless Prejudice so far get the better of your Reason and Judgment, as to influence you against a Set of Men, when it is confessed on all Hands, that they are best qualified in Point of Knowledge, to to do singular Service for their Country. Can any Man be so ignorant as to suppose, that one Lawyer in our Assembly, could so influence all the other Members of the House, as to bring them into Measures conducive to his own Interest, and detrimental to the Public? Does not the very Supposition carry with it the odious Reflection, that all the other Members may be led by the Nose, and are either Knaves or Fools?—My Countrymen, banish all Prejudice from your Minds! Let Reason ascend the Throne! Despise the Party that endeavours to warp your Judgments by the low Arts of Detraction and Slander! Mark the Man that attempts to establish a Character, or rise into Preferment upon the Ruins of his Neighbour's Reputation! He is not to be trusted that will take such unrighteous Measures to procure a Place in our Assembly. The Man whose sole Views are to serve his Country, will never be guilty of such Practices. And as there are a few of my Fellow-Citizens, whose Party Spirit have in this Respect carried them beyond the Bounds of Reason, and who would establish a Character by slandering the Lawyers; it may not be improper just to remind such, that the greatest Rogue always cries Rogue first. That the Man whose House is made of Glass, should never begin to throw Stones, lest it end in the Demolition of his own Glass-House.

A FREEMAN.

L O N D O N,

Dec. 19 the following military promotions, it is said will shortly take place.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester will be appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, and also to be Colonel of the third (or Scotch) regiment of guards, vice Earl of Rothes, deceased,

General Murray, Governor of Canada, to have the 13th regiment of foot, vice the Duke of Glocester.

General Armstrong to have the 2d battalion of Royal Americans, vice General Murray.

Colonel Robert Cunninghame, to have the 38th regt. of foot, vice General Anstruther, deceased.

Lord Robert Bertie to be Governor of Duncannon Fort, vice Earl of Rothes; by which promotion the government of Cork is vacant.

We hear that John Crawford, Esq; is appointed Chamberlain of Fife, in the room of the Earl of Rothes.

'Tis said, that the Earl of Findlater will be elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in the room of Lord Rothes.—Other advices mention the Earl of Buchan.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich will, we are informed, soon be made secretary of state.

It is expected that there will be a loan of two millions, at the rate of three per cent.

We are told that Mr. Wilkes, during his late short stay in London, sold the copies of some new works of his own production for a very considerable sum.

We hear from Frome, in Somersetshire, that some gentlemen of that town have made a collection of near 200l. in order to purchase flour, which is to be made into bread, and sold to the poor at one penny per pound.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, containing a full account of taking and rescue of Frederick Stump.

"*Captain William Patterson, lately in the provincial service, now living on Juniata, about 20 miles from Frederick Stump's, hearing of the murder committed by him and his servant, on the bodies of a number of Indians, engaged 19 men, at two shillings and six-pence per diem, wages, to go with him to take them—On their approach, Stump fled to the woods; but Patterson pretended to the people in the house, that he came there to get Stump to go with them and kill the Indians at the Great-Island.—This decoy had the desired effect.—Some one went out, found and brought Stump to the house.—On his coming in Patterson arrested, bound, and brought him, with his servant (John Ironcutter) without delay, to Carlisle Gaol, where he was lodged on Saturday evening, the 3d ult. the court just then concluding, all the Justices were in town.—The Monday morning following, the Sheriff was preparing to carry him to Philadelphia, agreeable to the express mandate of the chief justices warrant ——But a doubt arose among the Justices and town people, as is pretended, whether the Sheriff had a right to remove him, he being committed to their gaol by two justices (Armstrong and Miller)——But the truth was, they apprehended a design to try him at Philadelphia, though the chief justice's warrant expressly commanded that he should be brought down for examination—and thereupon the sheriff was directed not to proceed in his duty.*

"*Wednesday several justices again met, to consult about sending him down——while they were consulting, about 40 of the country assembled and marched near the town, declaring they would take him out of gaol, as they understood he was to be sent to Philadelphia. A gentleman advised them not to go into town, but send in two of their party, to know the sentiments of the magistrates on that head. The two messengers came into town, and received assurances from the magistrates and sheriff, that Stump should not be sent to Philadelphia but receive his trial at Carlisle.——Upon which the messengers returned and the Company dispersed, and went to their respective dwellings.*

"*Thus matters quietly rested until friday, when a company from Shearman's Valley (about 15 miles from Carlisle) and Stump's neighbourhood, assembled, and came near the town, about 8 of whom came in by couples, the first two that entered the prison, asked the gaoler for a dram, or some liquor; which he went to get for them, and when he brought it, the others entered——They directly drew a Cutlass, and pesented a pistol swearing they would kill him, if he resisted, or made the least noise; the same care was taken as to the goaler's wife.——Immediately came up the general company of about 60 armed men and surrounded the goal.——The Rioters within had a sledge, crow bar, and ax, with which (as some say) they broke the inner goal door, while others assert, that they procured the keys of the dungeon from a girl in the gaol.——They proceeded down to the dungeon where Stump lay hand-cuffed, the chain which fastened him to the floor, having been taken off two days before. They then brought him up. In the mean time came the sheriff Colonel John Armstrong, Robert Miller, Esq; and Parson Steel, who were admitted within the circle of the armed men round the goal, but not knowing of the others being within, went on the steps of the goal, and declared they would defend it with their lives. By this time those within came with Stump to the door——the sheriff seizing him, one of the men made a thrust at him with his Cutlass, which passed close by his throat, and immediately the whole body surrounded the sheriff, and justices, and carried them to the middle of the street, but happily did not hurt a hair of their heads, and went off with Stump, greatly shouting.——But first took him to a smith, whom they obliged to cut off his Irons, and then departed with him.*

"*After they left the town, Parson Steel, Parson Boecher, a German, and several others, followed them about two miles, persuading them to bring back the prisoner.——About one half of the company agreed, that if the sheriff and justices would give proper security that Stump should not be taken to Philadelphia, they would bring him back.——Mr. Steel and the others returned to the sheriff and justices, and told them what had passed. The sheriff and justices immediately went after them, and overtook about one half of the Company,——but the rest with Stump, were gone over the Hills to Shearman's Valley.*

"*Some of them declared that they would give Mr Patterson the Interest of his two hundred pounds reward, which should not be of any service to him, and great danger is now apprehended to his person and property, for his upright and spirited behaviour in the cause of virtue and his Country.*

"N. B. *John Ironcutter was also rescued and carried off with Stump.*

By a gentleman who left Carlisle last thursday, we are informed, that the sheriff, clergy, magistrates, and several other reputable inhabitants, had been at Shearman's Valley, among the people that rescued Frederick Stump, and represented to them the consequences of their conduct, in such a manner, that they seemed convinced of their Error, and promised to deliver him up in three days; and that it was expected they would bring him back last friday night.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaster, February 4, 1768.

"*The inhabitants on our Frontiers are much afraid of an Indian War. I saw a man this day who told me that some Indians came to the house of his neighbour at the mouth of Juniata, and told him, that it would be best for the inhabitants thereabouts to fly that country, unless they chose to be scalped, as they (the Indians) in less than two moons, as they expressed it, would come among them there for that purpose, this was some weeks before Stump killed the Indians. The same man further told me, that he had traded amongst the Indians for many years, and not a Winter passed in that time, in which multitudes of them were not seen among the white people, which was not the case this winter, and which he says is an infallible sign of an Indian war. He likewise said, that in consequence of the declaration of the Indians, about 150 of the frontier inhabitants are come, and coming to this side of the Susquehanna, with all their houshold goods and cattle. This is an undoubted Truth.*"

NEW-YORK, February 20.

The General Assembly of this Province, in their last Session, passed 33 Acts, the Titles of 22 of them have been already published in this Paper, and the other 11 are as follows, viz.

An Act for collecting the Duty of Excise on strong Liquors retailed in this Colony, from the first Day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Eight, to the first Day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine, inclusive.

An Act directing the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased, late Treasurer of this Colony, and Fre-

Derick De Peyſter, Eſq; to deliver all public Monies in their Hands, to the preſent Treaſurer of this Colony, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act to expedite the final Settlement, relating to the Boundaries of this Colony, and the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

An Act to make valid, and render effectual, An Act, entitled, An Act to empower the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of the City of New-York, to order the raiſing a Sum, not exceeding Fourteen Hundred Pounds, for the Uſes therein mentioned, paſſed in this preſent Seſſion of General Aſſembly.

An Act for raiſing a Sum, not exceeding the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, for repairing the Old, or building a new Gaol in Richmond County.

And, An Act for naturalizing Silveſter Springer, Johan Wilhelm Ditz, Johannis Krots, Johannis Bartell Volck, John Chriſtian Ringland, Thomas Kleynman, Aaron De Young, Daniel Collin, Iſaac Moſes, Henry Andrew Francken, and Alexander Diarce.

An Act to prevent the Defaults of Grand and Petit Jurors, Conſtables, and other Perſons.

An Act to empower Sir William Baker, Knight, and Robert Charles, Eſq; to pay for the Statues of his Majeſty, and the Right Honourable William Pitt, Eſq; now Lord Chatham; and alſo for a Piece of Plate to be preſented to John Sargent, Eſq;

An Act to remove Doubts and Scruples concerning an Act, entitled, An Act for ſubmitting the Property of the Lands, which are held or claimed by Grants, under the Great Seal of this Colony, and are affected by the Controverſy about the Boundary, or Partition Line, between this Colony, and the Colony of New-Jerſey, to ſuch a Method of Deciſion, as his moſt gracious Majeſty ſhall think proper, by his Royal Commiſſion, or otherwiſe to appoint, and for defraying the Expence to accrue on the Part of this Colony, on the final Settlement of the ſaid Line.

An Act for the more effectual veſting the real and perſonal Eſtate, whereof Abraham De Peyſter, Eſq; late Treaſurer of this Colony, died ſeized and poſſeſſed, in Truſtees, for the Payment of his Debts.

And, An Act to aſcertain the Size of Caſks, in which white Bread ſhall be packed, within the City of New-York, and to regulate the Manner in which the ſame ſhall be ſold.

Which Acts were afterwards publiſhed in the uſual Manner.

Laſt Week the Hon. William Smith, jun. Eſq; received a Letter from a Gentleman at Fairfield, in Connecticut, acquainting him, that a Schooner had lately been at that Place, and remained there 6 Weeks, with 5 Men on board, that they had paſſed ſome Counterfeit York Bills, that they came from Rhode-Iſland, and that he imagined they were come our Way; this Intelligence being communicated to the Mayor, he immediately ſent proper Officers in Search of the Schooner, who found her juſt on the Point of ſailing, and in the ſaid Veſſel, alſo found Gideon Caſey and his two Sons, Tibbits Hopkins, and Daniel Willcocks, alias Chaſe, alſo a ſmall Bag containing all the Inſtruments for coining and milling of Dollars, of the Year 1763, and 1764, Plates for North-Carolina Money, Inſtruments for making Piſtereens, and ſeveral Forty Shilling Bills of this Province, dated April 21, 1760. They were all committed to Goal, and being examined, Caſey ſaid, that ſome of the bad Bills were paſſed in this City, but that all the Inſtruments were left in his Poſſeſſion about three Years ſince, and given to him by one Howe, a noted Money Maker from Boſton Government.

We hear from Fairfield, that ſeveral Men ſuppoſed to belong to the ſame Gang as the above, are in Gaol in that Town for Counterfeiting Money.—That it is ſaid they have eſtabliſhed a regular Chain of Communication throughout the whole Extent of the Britiſh Dominions in America, and that there are above an Hundred of them concerned in the different Provinces.

The Edward, Captain Miller, is arrived at Briſtol, from New-York.

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola, dated Dec. 19, 1767.

Some time ago a Spaniard who had been induced by many promiſes from the L. G. to come to this port, had his veſſel wrecked near our harbour; his honour profeſſing much care for the Spaniard's intereſt, ordered the cargo (which was ſaved) to be put on board a ſhip he had chartered, in this harbour, and ſent to London: The Spaniard received no pay from him for his Cargo of upward's of ninety tons of Campeachy Logwood, and was ſued by the L. G. for the charges of ſaving it; which from the L. G's. influence, was awarded to be paid; ſo that the poor Spaniard loſt his veſſel and cargo, and was obliged to find means of paying above four hundred dollars beſides to the L. G. I mention this as one reaſon why ſo few Spaniards have reſorted here lately.

In this Paper, No. 1198, we mentioned the Loſs of Capt. Kipp's Schooner, and that he and ſome of the Crew were left on Member Rock; ſince which we hear, that a Gentleman Paſſenger went in a Sloop from Auguſtine to take them off, but when he made the Rock, found that Capt. Kipp had died 6 Days after the Mate left him, but that the Woman and ſome others that were left with him, were alive, altho' in a moſt miſerable Situation for 40 Days, ſome Part of that Time without Water.

By a Man from Shrewſbury, we are informed, that laſt Week, a Man of that Place, was killed and torn to Pieces by a Panther; that about an Hour after, two Men, knowing nothing of the Matter, went with their Guns into the ſame Wood, when the Beaſt leaped from the Branch of a Tree where he ſat unſeen, upon the Back of one of the Men, where the other Man immediately ſhot and killed him.

They afterwards found the mangled Body of the dead Man, near the Place.

The ſame Week two Men of that Place, Mr. Cook and his Son, who had gone from home with their Guns, and had been miſſing five Days, were found drown'd, near the Shore, in Water not more than Knee deep. Each of them had a Bruiſe on the Forehead, over one of the Eyes, but whether by Accident or Deſign,—or for what Reaſon they went into the Water (having no Veſſel with them) was not known.

The ſame Week, a Barn in that Place, by a Perſon's going into it with a Candle, was accidentally ſet on Fire and entirely conſumed, with all it contained, being full of Wheat and Flax.——A like Accident happened there a few Weeks ago, when a Barn, with 500 Buſhels of Corn was burnt.

From Middletown, in the Jerſies, we hear, that the ſame Week, a Man hearing another had ſaid ſomething to his Diſadvantage, went to his Houſe ſeemingly with a Deſign to Quarrel, and after uſing ſome abuſive Expreſſions, told the Man's Wife ſhe was a *damn'd Lyar*, on which the Huſband being provoked, ſnatched down a Gun and ſtruck him with it on the Head; he immediately went away, ſwearing Revenge. Another Man who happened to be there went with him, as they went he complained of his Head, and concluded to go to a Neighbour's Houſe hard by,—where he alſo complained of his Head, applied ſomething to it, and lay down, but ſoon after grew delirious and died. The Man who gave him the Stroke ſurrendered himſelf, and is in Gaol, his Family much diſtreſſed. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

SAMUEL BROOME,
And COMPANY,

Have juſt imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet from London, and are now opening a beautiful Aſſortment of European and India Goods; moſt of which were choſen out by one of the Houſe, who was in England when they were ſhipped, and are the beſt of the Kind, both as to Quality, and Neatneſs of Patterns; and will be ſold very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at their Store in Hanover-Square.

BRITISH and Scotch oznaburgs,
Ruſſia diaper,
Ruſſia drabs,
Broad brown Ruſſia ſheeting,
7-8 and 9-8 Iriſh ſheeting,
7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linen,
Tandem double Sileſias,
7-8 dowlas,
Blue and white printed linen Handkerchiefs,
Scotch ditto,
Purple callicoes of the beſt patterns,
Pencil do.
Blue and white ſtriped do.
Very neat chintzes,
7-8 and yard wide cambrick,
7-8 and yard wide clear lawn,
Spotted and flower'd do.
Silk romalls,
Spotted bandanoes,
Cotton romalls,
Black, Blue, Green, White, Pink, } ſingle Perſian,
Black and ſtriped double Perſians,
Black taffeta,
Black ſilk cravats,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Black ſattin peelong,
Black alamode
Women's velvet,
Black and colour'd ſarcenet ribbon,
14d. vellum edg'd ditto,
Black and white ſattin do.
Black and white paduſoy do.
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 14d. figured do.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Scarf twiſts,
Silk knee garters,
Baſket buttons of all colours,
Mohair, death-head ditto,
Silk, hair and ſcarf do.
3 and a half lb, 4lb, and 4 and a half lb pins,
Large braſs do.
A variety of wax necklaces,
Striped and check camblets,
Brown, blue and green do.
Tammies and durants of all colours,
Callimancoes and ſhalloons of all colours,
Venetian and corded poplins,
Check'd do.
Croſs bar'd ſtuffs,
Sterret and barley-corn do.
Faſhionable dayzet do.
Writing paper,
Bibles and teſtaments,
Fiſher's young man's companion,
Blank books, from a quires to 6,
Sealing wax,
Boxes of wafers,
Holman's and Walkden's ink-powder,
7-8, yard wide, and yard 3-8 cotton check,
Cotton ſtripes,
Blue broadcloth—of any price under 23s.
Brown and very neat mix'd do
Scarlet do.
Low-priced blue and red coating,
German-ſerges,
Forreſt-cloths,
Beaver coatings and frizes,
Striped linſeys,
Ivory combs,
Cap tapes,
Cruet frames,
Quality binding, &c.

With a large Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, wherein is almoſt every Article in that Branch, neceſſary for a Country Store.

Alſo choice Connecticut Pork and Beef, Fyall Wine, by the Quarter Caſk, and good coarſe Salt, &c.

N. B. Said Samuel Broome and Company, would acquaint their Cuſtomers, that they intend moving, between this and the firſt of May, into the Corner Houſe, between the Coffee-Houſe, and Mr. James Jauncey's, and directly oppoſite Elias Deſbroſſes', Eſqr's; back Store.

[☞ *The Remarks on the Queries in Mr. Parker's Gazette of Monday laſt, intended to have been publiſhed in this Supplement, as mentioned in our Paper of Thurſday, are defer'd till next Week.*]

New-York, February 12, 1768.

To the Freeholders *and* Freemen, *of the City and County of* NEW-YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

MR. *James De Lancey*, before his Departure for ENGLAND, having, at the Deſire of a Number of the Inhabitants, declared his Intention of returning early enough to offer himſelf as one of your Repreſentatives; and being detained there ſolely by the Solicitation of many Gentlemen warmly attached *to the Intereſt of America*, who were of Opinion, he might during this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, be of eſſential Service to his native Country; his Friends therefore take this Opportunity earneſtly to requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, at the approaching Election, in Behalf of that Gentlemen; whoſe Zeal for your Service, on the above, and other Occaſions, affords the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of his diſcharging that important Truſt, with the utmoſt Honour and Fidelity.

New-York, February 12, 1768.

To the Freeholders *and* Freemen, *of the City and County of* NEW-YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been adviſed by many of the Inhabitants of this City, to offer myſelf as a Candidate at the enſuing Election, I take this Opportunity of publickly requeſting the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, for me as one of your Repreſentatives. JACOB WALTON.

TO BE LET,

On reaſonable terms, and long leaſes will be given to thoſe who intend valuable improvements, many very valuable and well ſituated lots, not already tenanted, (ſeveral of them being on the next ſtreet to the harbour,) near the center of the city of PENSACOLA, in Weſt-Florida, within the following bounds, viz.

THREE hundred and forty feet on the eaſt ſide of Cumberland Street, taking in the whole ſpace between Pitt Street, and Mansfield Street, with the corners at each of thoſe ſtreets; eighty feet on the north ſide of Mansfield Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; eighty feet on the ſouth ſide of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street, including the corner lots; one hundred and ſixty feet on the ſouth ſide of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; one hundred and ſeventy feet on the ſouth ſide of Cumberland Street, from the corner of Pitt Street, towards Mansfield Street; one hundred and ſixty feet on the ſouth ſide of Granby Street, one hundred and ſeventy feet deep, between Cumberland Street and Johnſon Street; eighty feet on the ſouth ſide of Princes and from the corner of Prince's-Street, one hundred and ſeventy feet fronting the ſquare lay'd out for a publick market, eighty feet fronting the harbour, extending two hundred feet back to the eaſt ſwamp and freſh water river; three hundred and fifteen feet on the ſouth ſide of Graſton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep, with three ſtreets running through this ſpace, and adjoining a freſh water rivelet on the eaſt ſide; one hundred and five feet front on the north ſide of Graſton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the ſouth ſide of Prince's Street, with a freſh water rivelet running through theſe lots alſo; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep, on the ſouth ſide of Grafton Street, near Charlotte Street; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the north ſide of Conway Street.

ALSO, the eaſt and weſt ſwamp, adjoining and encompaſing about two thirds of the city of Penſacola, on the land ſide; each of them has a freſh water brook running through the center of them, known by the names of the eaſt and weſt brooks, they bound on the eaſt and weſt harbours, and are eſteemed the beſt adapted lands in the whole Province for gardens; they are ſo level that water can be led from the brooks into trenches through every plat in the gardens; the timber, bruſh and underwood is entirely cleared off them; the ſoil is black mould, and eaſily cultivated and in ſuch eſteem that the inhabitants carry the mould from theſe ſwamps, to improve their gardens in the town:—As there is little winter in that climate the gardens may be kept in continued culture the whole year.——Arbours of vines would form a profitable ſhade from the ſummers over the garden plats;—grapes—oranges—lemons—limes—pomegranates—citron—almonds—olives—figs—piſtachioes—peaches—nectarines—plumbs—apples——lettuces, radiſhes, melons, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, potatoes of the Iriſh and Carolina kinds, and almoſt all other fruits and vegetables produced any where on the continent of America, or Weſt-Indies, thrive extremely well at Penſacola, where they have the advantage of a good ſoil.

Likewiſe a tract of land about 300 yards from the town, on the bay ſide, fit for gardens.

There is alſo a very fine ſtream fit to erect ſaw-mills on, with three thouſand acres of fine wood-land of cedar, live oak and pitch pine on the banks of the river, leading into the eaſt bay, (by which conveyance plenty of thoſe timbers may be always had) about four miles from the town of Penſacola.——It can be aſſerted that there are few places in the world, where gardeners could make a greater profit from their labour than at Penſacola, for on enquiry it will be found the following prices have been generally given for vegetables at that place, viz. For potatoes, before the North-American ſhips arrive with them—9d. per pound, after thoſe from the ſhipping are ſold, bad and good, as they come to hand, at one dollar the buſhel; turnips at 4d. half penny per pound; a good cabbage ſells for half a dollar; radiſhes a bitt a bunch, and all other vegetables in proportion; fat chickens and young ducks ſell from 6 to 12 bitts a piece;—notwithſtanding beef and plenty of veniſon is ſold from 4d. half penny to a bitt per pound; plenty of good oyſters for the gathering, and many kinds of very good fiſh, as cheap as at New-York.—So that at that place induſtrious, ſober, and frugal people cannot fail of ſoon growing rich.——As there are no lands in or near Penſacola, but ſuch as are private property.——Thoſe who intend to go from theſe parts to ſettle at that place, will have great advantage in making their terms before they ſet out for any of the above premiſes, with JAMES THOMPSON, at New-York, and thoſe who are on the ſpot, can view the lots, and may apply to the Hon. David and George Rainecock, Eſqrs. at Penſacola, who are empowered to rent them. 96—

LONDON,

Nov. 28. A petition of appeal is preſented to an auguſt aſſembly in the great Douglas cauſe.

Some of the laſt letters from Germany adviſe, that his Pruſſian Majeſty employs much of his time with his general officers, and is going to introduce ſome more new-manœuvres among his troops.

Dec. 1. Private letters from Berlin ſay, that the King of Pruſſia is preparing to make a journey incog. through the ſeven united provinces, and that afterwards his Majeſty will have an interview with the Prince Stadtholder at Groningen.

Dec. 3. Letters from Madrid mention, that the Jeſuits had propoſed the giving up entirely to the Spaniſh Crown, the whole province of Paraguay, with the diſcovery of its gold, ſilver, and diamond mines, and even engaged to make the natives ſubſervient to that monarchy, on condition of obtaining of his Catholic Majeſty an aſylum in his dominions, or thoſe of the neighbouring ſtates, through his means.

December 8. Some letters from Gibraltar mention a report prevailing there, that the Dey of Algiers, had declared war againſt the Danes.

Dec. 5. It is thought that the exportation of corn will be prohibited for the ſpace of 12 months; and the importation of all ſorts of grain from America allowed for the ſame time, and from all other parts, for a limited time, duty free; and likewiſe that leave will be given for the free importation of all ſorts of proviſions from all parts of the world, duty free.

They write from Sicily, that an inſurrection has happened in that Iſland, occaſioned by a ſcarcity of bread, in which the populace maſſacred the Vice-Roy's guards, took him priſoner, killed the Prince de Ventimiglia, and hung up ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. The armament preparing at Naples, is intended to quell the inſurgents; but, in the mean time, the people are in ſuch a ferment, that an inſurrection is expected alſo at the laſt mentioned place every day.

Letters from Florence contain the ſame account with reſpect to the people in that city, who had aſſembled in ſuch crowds, one day laſt month, ſtimulated by the ſame powerful motive, the want of bread, that one of the gates of their town, at which the Grand Ducheſs and her huſband, were expected to enter, was obliged to be ſhut, and their Highneſſes were compelled to go a great way round, in order to get to their palace.

A letter from Froome in Somerſetſhire, mentions the following affair to have happened in that neighbourhood a week ago: A farmer having high words with his wife, and being employed at the ſame time in ſomewhat wherein he had occaſion for the uſe of a bill-hook, which he had in his hand, on ſome provocation he gave her a cut on the top of the head with it, on which ſhe ran from him, and he after her, in order (as ſuppoſed) to repeat the blow, when there being a very deep well in the yard with its mouth unſtopped, the woman leaped over it, but the poor man ſtumbled, fell headlong into it, and was drowned.

We hear moſt of the preſent members of Parliament for Scotland have received injunctions from their repreſentatives to join with the city of London, and other reſpectable corporations, in their mutual endeavours to obtain an act for reducting the preſent exorbitant price of proviſions, the baneful effects of monopoly and foreſtalling having extended to the northern extremeties of the kingdom.

It is reported the ſtarch-makers will be forbid to uſe wheat for making ſtarch and hair-powder, of which, it ſeems, they make a vaſt conſumption, and of the very beſt they can come at: And that, by way of compenſation to the revenue, a duty of 20s. per 112 lb. will be laid on all foreign ſtarch to be imported; which will be alſo a ſort of indemnification to the ſtarch-makers themſelves, as it will advance the price of ſtarch as much.—This will be one means of reducing the price of wheat, and will be of great ſervice to the public, but eſpecially to the poor, who want bread, not ſtarch, much leſs hair powder.

Laſt week a veſſel laden with corn for the port of London, was caſt away off St. Malo's; the crew, conſiſting of ſeven men and a boy, are ſuppoſed to have all periſhed. Part of the wreck has been taken up, and carried into St. Malōes.

In the Ukraine, the Haydamacks, a wandering and ſavage nation, have made freſh incurſions on their neighbours, in which they pillaged ſeveral diſtricts, and ſlew many perſons.

On Wedneſday laſt John Wilkes, Eſq; landed at Dover from Flanders.

Dec. 10. It is thought that the land-tax will be continued 3s. in the pound for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

In the courſe of laſt week upwards of 20,000 quarters of oats, 7000 quarters wheat, 4000 quarters barley, and 2000 quarters of rye, were imported into the river from foreign parts; the greateſt quantity that has been known for ſome years in one week.

On Tueſday commiſſions were ſent from two capital houſes in the city, to import 30,000 quarters of corn from Holland and Flanders.

Dec. 12. We learn from Tralee, that a large ſhip from Newfoundland, was wrecked on the coaſt of Kerry, and 25 paſſengers and crew periſhed.

The army in Ireland being much reduced ſince ſending ſeveral regiments to America, a council of general officers was lately held, to conſider how far the ſaid country may be ſafe without its proper compliment of 12000 effective men.

The following changes are confidently talked of to take place in a few days:

Earl of Gower to be Preſident of the Council.
Earl of Sandwich to be Secretary of State.
Richard Rigby, Eſq; Secretary at War.
And Lord Weymouth to ſucceed Lord Townſhend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Wilkes ſet out again for France laſt Sunday morning.

December 15. It is reported that both Houſes of Parliment will adjourn on this day ſen'night for the Chriſtmas holidays.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Nov. 20.

"Our laſt advices from Corſica, mention an approaching rupture between the Genoeſe and Corſicans, on account of the former refuſing to vacate the the places ſtipulated in the treaty of peace, made by the mediation of France; and not granting to the latter independency and the Liberty of governing themſelves. The Corſicans will not hearken to peace unleſs theſe two points be granted; ſo that this affair cannot be decided but by recourſe to arms."

We hear from Dublin, that a liſt of all penſions, civil and military, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, is going to be laid before the parliament of that kingdom.

We hear that ſeveral eminent Merchants and traders intend at the general meeting on Friday next to propoſe Mr. Alderman Trecothick as a proper perſon to be one of the candidates at the next general election to repreſent this city.

It is aſſerted that the Britiſh exports to North America, have this year fallen ſhort many thouſand pounds.

December 17. We hear that a commiſſion is preparing to paſs the Great Seal for appointing a new board of Admiralty.

We hear from Whitehaven, that the Merchants had given orders for ſeveral thouſand quarters of foreign corn to be imported, which is to be depoſited in magazines, & retailed at a cheap price to the poor.

Letters from New-York, juſt received, adviſe that the inhabitants of that province are going to follow the example of the people at Boſton, by exerting their utmoſt endeavours to promote and encourage their own manufactures in particular, and thoſe of the Britiſh colonies in America in general.

We hear that the number of land forces to be employed in the ſervice of the enſuing year, will amount to 17,253, including officers, and two thouſand four hundred and ſixty invalids.

We hear alſo, that one million ſix hundred ſeventy-two thouſand five hundred and forty pounds, one ſhilling, and ſix pence farthing, will be allowed for the ſervice of the enſuing year, including the ordinary of the army, and the office of ordnance for the land ſervice.

On Thurſday laſt, at Abington races, one F——, of Reading, having loſt eighteen guineas in betting, and having but a few halfpence left, went to a ſhop, and laid them out on a cord, with which he immediately hanged himſelf in a barn.

Laſt Saturday a lady, walking in Richmond gardens, being ſuddenly informed of the Duke of Yorke's deceaſe, fell into convulſions and continued very ill.

Oct. 6. Yeſterday a Corſican agent appeared on the Royal Exchange, ſaid to be charged with executing very large commiſſions with the merchants.

Oct. 7. Private letters from Liſbon mention, that his Excellency Mr. Lyttleton, by his ſpirited conduct, appears to have gained more ground, in a few conferences with the prime miniſter, than was expected in as many months.

Extract of a letter from Dover, Oct. 3, 1767.

"I don't know what you Londoners are thinking of but this I aſſure you, our good neighbours the French are not idle; they are now cutting and widening their canals about Dunkirk and Mardyke, which looks as if they had no great inclination to keep the peace any longer than ſuited their convenience: And then they are conſtantly ſending over ſhoals of their countrymen, who I take for ſo many ſpies, ſome of whom have been ſo impudent as to make drawings of theſe places; and it was but a few weeks ago that I met, not many miles from this place, one of theſe Frenchmen driving a thing before him like a wheelbarrow, and he told me he was going to make a map of this country for us. Very fine indeed, that we cannot do ſuch a thing without their aſſiſtance. If an Engliſhman was to do ſo in France, what would be his fate may be eaſily gueſſed at: For poor Hogarth was taken into cuſtody at Calais, only for copying an arms off one of their gates."

Weſtminſter, December 7. An Act to continue and amend an Act, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, to prohibit for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat-flour.

An Act to continue ſeveral Acts, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, barley, barley-meal, pulſe, oats, oat-meal, rye, and rye-meal, duty free: and alſo ſo much of an Act, made in the ſame ſeſſion, as relates to the free importation of rice from his Majeſty's colonies in North-America: and to allow the importation of wheat, and wheat-flour, from Africa, for a limited time, free of duty.

Warſaw, Nov. 14. The commiſſion of the crown has already had ſeveral conferences with the Prince de Repnin, and the other miniſters of the powers who are guarantees. The affairs of the Diſſidents are in a very good Way. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador has preſented to the above-named commiſſion, a plan divided into ſix articles, which contain all the demands of the Diſſidents. Theſe articles are, 1ſt, That the Diſſidents, that is to ſay, the Greeks and the Proteſtants, ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion; 2dly, That they ſhall be upon a perfect footing and equality; 3dly, That they ſhall have a tribunal compoſed of half Greeks and half Proteſtants; 4thly, That they ſhall not be ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Roman Catholick Clergy; 5thly, That the Diſſident Clergy ſhall be upon an equality with the Roman Catholick Clergy; and 6thly, That they ſhall have the ſame right as the Catholick Clergy to enjoy ſecular dignities and eſtates. The diſcuſſion of theſe articles having occaſioned great debates, it was agreed to nominate eight perſons to treat with the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and their firſt meeting was appointed on the 17th inſtant.

The fate of the Poliſh Noblemen, who were carried off by the Ruſſians, is yet unknown. Some people are of opinion that they are conducted into the interior part of the empire of Ruſſia; but others aſſert, that the Court of Vienna intereſts itſelf to procure their liberty.

ST. JOHN's, *in Antigua, Nov.* 28.

Captain David Young, of the ſhip William and Elizabeth, on the 23 of October, 1767, in lat. 34 deg. 19 min. and long. 21 deg. 46 min. Weſt from London, paſſed by a veſſel lying keel up, which ſeemed to be about ſixty feet long. She had a head, and looked to be a ſtout veſſel.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Dec. 11.

About two hundred and fifty paſſengers arrived yeſterday in the Earl of Donnegal, from Belfaſt.

Mr. Dranſkin, with ſeveral ſettlers for Eaſt Florida, and ſundry other paſſengers are arrived here, ſince our laſt, from Scotland. The brigantine St. Anthony, Matthew Arnold, maſter, which ſailed on Wedneſday laſt, from this port for Liſbon, with about 530 barrels of rice, the ſame day about ten leagues from our bar, ſprung a leak and ſunk immediately the crew got aſhore in the boat.

NEW-LONDON, January 22.

Mr. GREEN.

I AM a warm friend to œconomy, and would gladly do any thing that lies in my power to promote it: But, as I have the unhappineſs of a ſhort memory, am afraid my mind will be bewildered among the variety of articles I muſt refrain from, if I enter into any of the late vigorous reſolations of the Sons of Liberty. I therefore take the freedom to make one *Reſolve* for myſelf, which I would earneſtly recommend, to the imitation of my countrymen; as, in my humble opinion, it contains in a very few words, the ſum and ſubſtance of the whole matter,—a reſolve which, if once it become univerſal, I am well ſatisfied would ſoon extricate us out of all our difficulties.

Reſolved, That from this 17th day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred ſixty ſeven, I will not pretend to purchaſe, for my own uſe or for the uſe of my family, one ſingle article, *Foreign or Domeſtic*, that I am not able to pay for.

By publiſhing this reſolve in your next paper, you will much oblige, Your conſtant reader. *Nequid Nimis.*

At a Ball held in this Town, laſt Evening, the Gentlemen and Ladies were dreſſed moſtly in Apparel manufactured in this Colony, and at which they made Uſe of the celebrated Hyperion or Labradore Tea.

HARTFORD, Nov. 23.

Zebulon Hoſkins of Windſor, hereby informs the public, that for the ſpace of four years he was grievouſly afflicted with the Gravel, to ſuch a degree as to cauſe him to make water a hundred times in twenty-four hours, but could void but very little at a time—ſometimes but a few drops, attended with the moſt diſtreſſing pain; and after the uſe of many things, to no benefit, he was accidentally informed by a travelling gentleman that a tea made of ruſhes, viz. ſuch as the women ſcour their pails with, had been found by experience to be a ſovereign remedy for that diſeaſe; he therefore immediately applied the medicine, and it had the deſired effect; he drank plentifully of it, made it his conſtant drink, and in about eight or ten days his pain abated, and he voided abundance of gravel—he kept on in the uſe of it for about two months, when he found he was perfectly cured, and has remained well, now for about two years; except, when once he wet himſelf, and took a great cold, which brought on the diſeaſe again, but the ſame medicine removed it immediately.

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